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ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

BY ELSIE I. HENDERSON, R.N.

IT is the object of this paper to summarize some of the newer ideas on the nature of asthma and hay fever, to discuss some of the more important exciting causes and the method of diagnosis, to outline the principles of medical treatment and to stress the very important work of the nurse in the general management of the cases.

In the clinic of Applied Immunology at the New York Hospital, the principal conditions or diseases that are treated are asthma and hay fever. These are the manifestations of a state that is termed "hypersensitivity." This means that individuals afflicted with these diseases have within themselves a special peculiarity or ability to produce substances that give a reaction, whereas normal individuals have no reaction whatsoever. In other words, the substances that produce the attacks are not in themselves toxic, as they produce no disturbance in normal individuals.

It must be understood that asthma and hay fever are the manifestations of

the same type of reaction, but in asthma the manifestation is more particularly in the bronchial tubes, whereas in hay fever the manifestations are more or less limited to the eyes and the upper respiratory tract, that is, nose and pharynx. Very often the

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The condition of hay fever, as it is commonly called, exists in two forms,—a seasonal form, and a non-seasonal form.

The *seasonal form* is due to pollens, for the most part those which are air-borne. In the vicinity of New York, the attacks of pollen hay fever begin in April with the flowering of the trees. These early or "spring" types continue with their trouble up to the first week in June. The important trees concerned in these attacks are birch, beech, ash, oak, and hickory. The second variety of seasonal hay fever is brought about by the reaction to the pollens of the

various grasses. These are prevalent throughout June and the first part of July. Cases reacting to these pollens and having their trouble at this time of the year are known as the "summer" type. The third, or "fall" type, is brought about by the pollens of ragweed. In these cases, the attacks begin about the middle of August, and continue until frost.

The *non-seasonal* forms of hay fever are characterized by the fact that the attacks may be continuous throughout the year, or they may be paroxysmal, occurring at any time of the year. Of course, there are many cases to be found that belong in both seasonal and non-seasonal groups. The principal causes for the non-seasonal form are the danders of animals, such as cat, dog, horse, rabbit, goat; certain vegetable substances, such as the powdered root of orris; the various cereals in the form of flour, such as wheat, when dry; and other substances commonly met with in the home, such as house dust, cotton seed, kapok seed, flax seed. The importance of these various substances from the nurse's standpoint will be emphasized later.

Asthma, as stated above, is due to a reaction in which the disturbance is particularly in the bronchial tubes; a swelling of the mucous membranes there produces an obstruction in such a way, that the shortness of breath characteristic of asthma is induced. There are two main groups of asthma, the sensitive and the infective. In the sensitive group the factors may be air-borne substances, as those mentioned above for hay fever; but in addition, individuals may be sensitive to foods and drugs, so that these things, when taken

by mouth, produce the typical attack. The second type of asthma is that in which an infection plays the important part. In these cases, the focus is usually located in the sinuses connected with the nose, or it may be in the tonsils. Occasionally the teeth, when infected, may be the source of trouble.

Patients presenting themselves at the clinic for the conditions either of asthma or hay fever are, of course, given a careful physical examination, in order to exclude tuberculous disease or chronic heart and kidney conditions. Those cases that are considered to be asthma are then tested to see if the exciting cause of the trouble can be determined. Tests are made by inserting into the layers of the skin, by means of a hypodermic needle, a small amount of the extracts of various substances. If a person reacts, a large urticarial wheal forms at the site of the test in from five to fifteen minutes. On the first clinic visit, the patients are tested with extracts of certain of the common pollens; the extracts of the danders of animals, namely, horse, cat, dog, rabbit, and goat; with the various sachet powders, such as orris, rice powder, and cornstarch. Records are then made as to the presence or absence of positive tests. On the second visit to the clinic, the cases are tested with certain foods, particularly milk, egg, various cereals, meats, chocolate, tea. At a third visit, all tests that have been positive are verified, in order to make sure of the reaction; the case is then summarized, a diagnosis is made, and the causative factor or factors in the case are determined. Where the examination has shown evidences of the presence of infection in the nasal sinuses or the

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presence of diseased teeth or tonsils, such cases are referred to the special nose and throat department that is operated in connection with the clinic. The medical treatment and the management of the individual case are based upon the results of the diagnostic tests.

The therapeutic principle adopted in all cases is the elimination of the exciting cause. When this is not possible, treatment by injection of an extract of the exciting substance is used.

In seasonal hay fever cases it is manifestly impossible for clinic patients to leave home in order to avoid the pollen in the air. All such cases are treated by the injection of the appropriate pollen extracts, beginning two months before the attack and continuing at weekly intervals through the season.

Non-seasonal hay fever cases and the sensitive group of asthmatics are usually 75 per cent due to the inhalation of substances carried as dust in the air, the sources of which are to be found in the home or where they are employed.

It is from this point that the nurse is of the greatest importance in the management of the cases. Let us suppose a case in which the reactions were positive to horse or rabbit or goat. It is the special duty of the nurse to find out in what way the patient comes in contact with these substances that have been shown to be probable causative factors. These substances may be met with either in the home, at work, or casually. In New York we find a large industry has developed in which rabbit hair and goat wool are used as a by-product in the manufacture of pillows and mattresses. The Italians, particularly, seem to be addicted to the use of wool which, in some cases, they even

import from Italy. The rabbit hair found in pillows and mattresses is used more particularly by the foreigners who come from Central Europe and Russia. Then, too, there are cases that give reactions to cotton and kapok seed. These substances are also met with in bedding, mattresses, quilts, etc., where the mattress is made from cotton or kapok felt. Many of the patients who give reactions to the cereals, such as wheat and rye, are found to be bakers and cooks; and here the occupation is, of course, of the utmost importance. The nurse, then, in her daily rounds, learns to seek out in the various homes those factors that may be causing trouble; and she is able, more than any one else, to explain to, and gain the confidence and coöperation of the patients in getting rid of these causative factors. The importance of such home work may be illustrated by a few of the cases which were investigated.

Case I: June 1923, child nine years old gave history of having had asthma from the age of six; skin tests showed her to be positive to horse dander; the home was investigated and found to be directly opposite a stable. The family moved from that neighborhood, the child becoming absolutely free from attacks of asthma until October 15th, when she returned to the clinic giving a history of having an attack in school every morning. Permission was obtained from the principal to visit the school, where it was found that the child was in a fresh-air class, one of the rules being for the children to rest in a sleeping-bag for twenty minutes. The sleeping bag was found to be lined with lamb's wool. A sample was obtained and taken to the laboratory for extract; a skin test made proved the child to be positively marked to the substance.

Case II: A woman, twenty-eight years of age, gave a history of having had asthma for six years; the first attack occurred about six weeks after childbirth. She was tested and found to be sensitive to rabbit dander. The

home was investigated and a baby pillow containing rabbit hair was found, which had been given her by a friend when the baby was born.

Case III: A boy, nine years of age, came for treatment in February, 1923. Skin tests showed him to be sensitive to chicken feathers; he also had badly infected tonsils. A tonsillectomy was done and the child sent to a convalescent home, where he gained eight pounds in six weeks. Meanwhile, his mother was instructed to eliminate all feathers from the home, and to thoroughly clean the rooms, removing all dust left from feathers. The patient has been symptom free for over a year.

Case IV: A girl sixteen years of age applied for treatment in May, 1923. Her tests showed her to be sensitive to orris and goat hair. Although she was instructed to get rid of all face and talcum powder and goat hair, her condition did not improve. An investigation of the home was made and a sample of stuffing containing various substances was obtained from some dilapidated furniture, the extract from which gave a marked positive reaction. No symptoms have occurred since the removal of the furniture.

Case V: A man, aged twenty-six years, was seen first in February, 1922. He gave a history of having had severe attacks of asthma while at training camp in the South during the war. There were no symptoms while he was in France. Upon his return to New York he took a position in a wholesale cotton house, whereupon the attacks immediately returned. Skin tests showed him to be sensitive to cotton seed. His occupation was changed. A cotton mattress was found in his home and removed. With monthly therapeutic injections of cotton seed extract, he is enabled to live very comfortably.

Most of the cases of food sensitivity occur in children and in infants. The difficulties encountered in the treatment of such cases are many. It is very important to instruct the parents concerning the proper diets.

The study, then, of the environment, both at home and at work, and care for the diet are most important in the man-

agement of the cases; upon the nurse falls the greatest responsibility in seeing that the directions of the physician are completely carried out. All cases of asthma, irrespective of cause, should be instructed to follow a few general rules regarding home and occupational environment and general hygiene, as illustrated below:

Patients suffering from asthma should sleep alone in a well ventilated room which is free from rugs (a washable floor rug may be allowed), curtains, clothing, and furniture. The walls should be painted instead of papered.

Mattresses and pillows should be made of sterilized horse hair or silk floss. The rooms should be thoroughly cleaned and kept so. Where it is necessary for a patient to sweep, the nose and mouth should be protected by a damp cloth. It is advisable for all cleaning to be done with a damp floor mop and duster.

Cats, dogs, birds, or other pets should not be allowed in the household. Where a patient has been found to be sensitive to cat or dog, and the animal has been removed, the greatest care should be exercised in cleaning, for it is evident that some of the dander and hair of the animal would be left in the dust.

Care of the teeth is most essential. Infected and decayed teeth are known to cause attacks of asthma.

In regard to eating, patients should be taught never to overload the stomach. The evening meal, particularly, should be very light. It is found to be much better to eat a small amount often, rather than the three ordinary meals.

Aside from the home visiting, the "follow-up" work of the nurse is most important, in order to determine what

the results of treatment and direction have been, and in order to suggest further observation in those cases that are not doing well. It has been rather surprising to see, on the whole, the interest

and care taken by patients to follow carefully all directions laid down; and those cases in which the greatest care has been taken, without exception, show the best results.

THE NATIONAL LEPER HOME

(U. S. Marine Hospital, No. 66)

BY SISTER MARTHA, R.N., AND SISTER CATHERINE, R.N.

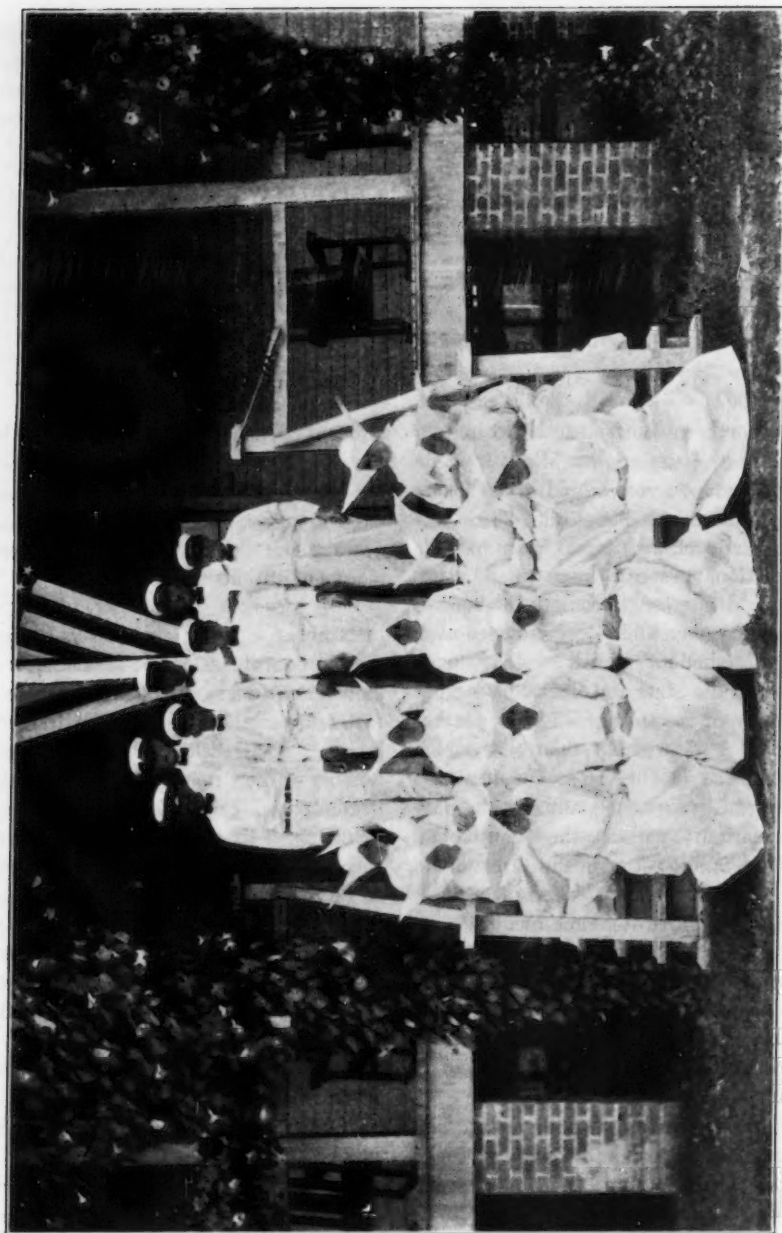
IN southern Louisiana, between two levees of the mighty Mississippi, lie four hundred acres of land which Uncle Sam is rendering beautiful. Trim cottages and well kept lawns, prim in their perfection, bespeak more than usual care and interest. Promptly at sunrise every morning, Old Glory is raised over an ante-bellum mansion that once flaunted the Stars and Bars; the present invasion of the once grand sugar plantation is more friendly than that which took place in the '60's; for here the Federal Government maintains the only leprosarium within the continental United States. Under the direction of Dr. O. E. Denney, Medical Officer in Charge, three full time medical men, three attending specialists, two chaplains, eleven nurses and numerous clerical help, form a staff working enthusiastically at every phase—scientific, social, and economic—of the problem of leprosy.

The leprosarium is built on the cottage plan and as almost every nation is represented, an effort is made to segregate the races. Popular notion of the treatment of lepers is promptly changed after a visit to the Colony. The Gov-

ernment is generous, even prodigal, in the treatment of its charges. Accommodations, food, clothing, medical and surgical specialties represent, not an average, but the standard of our recognized institutions.

It is needless to disinter historical facts about leprosy; that it has baffled the most astute, scientific minds is common knowledge. Remedies used centuries ago still retain well deserved repute. Nevertheless, there are many humble workers noiselessly retracing the beaten path, again plowing virgin fields, unaffrighted by the marshalled array of theory burning to incandescence, only to be resolved to the primary consideration of cell resistance. "Honor to whom honor is due." Theories elicit profound admiration, and are a sublime offering of man's time and talent at the shrine of knowledge.

The accumulated experience of those in daily contact, observing the effects of therapy, old and new, forces them to accept the dictum of the "survival of the fittest." The physiologically fittest cells produce "something"—a hypothetical something—which either repels or antagonizes the aggressive, offending



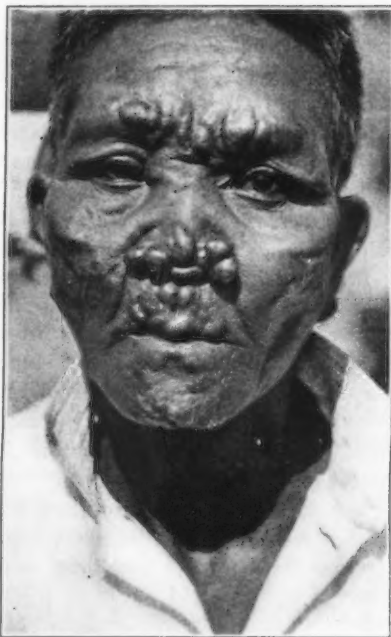
NURSING STAFF AND PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINED AS ORDERLIES

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guest. The acknowledged cause of leprosy—the Hansen bacillus—is recognized by the scientific world; it is an organism possessing the physical and tinctorial characteristics of the tubercle bacillus. The reaction of the body to this organism is specific; the lesion produced, protean; involving the sympathetic and peripheral nervous systems, bones and skin; producing pathology, abnormalities, loss of function and disfigurement, evasive of description and unattained in any other disease to which the human body is heir.

The chronicity of leprosy is proverbial: "Once a leper, always a leper." This fact has a profoundly depressing effect, regrettable for all concerned because of the disruptive bearing on morale; producing a psychology that is characteristic. Let us hope that, owing to the labor so unstintingly given, this obscure subject will soon become flooded with light for the scientist and hope for the afflicted.

John Doe, American citizen, a ward of Uncle Sam's, stirs lazily as the jangling of the breakfast bell, promptly at 7 a. m., reaches his quarters. Quite comfortable quarters they are. His private room, steam heated and electrically lighted is one of eleven in a modern concrete and tile cottage; the furnishings, provided by the Government, consist of a hospital bed, several chairs, a rocker, a chiffonette and a rug. To these, John may add such other articles as his fancy dictates. From even such comfort John is suddenly torn by the remembrance that the bill of fare, always posted twenty-four hours in advance, is featuring (besides the inevitable fruit, eggs and cereals) pork sausage and biscuits. Crossing the



NODULAR TYPE

campus—for the buildings form a rectangle—John enters the well lighted, airy mess hall. The white vitrolite tables, white chairs and white porcelain-enamelled serving fixtures, make a splendid appearance. All of the service is cafeteria so John "should worry" if he happens to be late. The Assistant Dietitian—a business-like little Sister—presides and, as John joins the chow line, she is firmly assuring a Chinaman that "noodle soup is not served for breakfast"; while a War Vet. is made to understand that even if he *did* shed his blood for his country, a rare steak cannot be produced on a half minute's notice. The cafeteria serving space connects with the kitchen and besides "eggs cooked to order," which are a routine part of every breakfast and supper, almost anything

else can be had if a patient is willing to wait, but time is at a premium in the hospital. John hurries. Everybody hurries. It is one of the characteristics of the place, and seven-thirty probably finds John depositing his tray and soiled dishes near a huge "Autosan" dish washer, which takes care of everything used in the dining room.

Perhaps John has a job; almost every able-bodied patient has. The amount he receives for his services varies from fifteen to forty dollars per month. John may hustle back to his house and get everything spick and span; or he may wield a hoe and rake on the grounds if he belongs to the "sanitary squad;" or he may be appointed to collect the soiled clothes and dump them into the huge sterilizer through which everything must pass before it is introduced to an up-to-the-minute laundry, staffed entirely with outside help. There are also the "ice-cooler boy," the "canteen boy" and the "garbage boy." Or John may be a step higher in the Hospital scale, with a corresponding increase in salary and be appointed to help bathe patients, assist with the dressings, or do minor work for the dentist. For the sake of following John for twenty-four hours, we will suppose that he is doing none of these things and that he is in need of all the hospital aid that can be given him. From the dining room he drops into the surgical clinic to have a foot dressed; here he finds a Sister (the Sisters are all registered nurses) with one of the patients for an assistant, busily engaged from 7 a. m. to noon. John hurries—note the word—for he must be in his room by 9 o'clock when the Officer of the Day makes his first rounds. John is duly interviewed by the Medical

Officer: "Yes," he has some nerve pains; "Umhum," his eyes hurt a little. So John is duly prescribed a course of electric treatments and is ordered to be on hand at the next weekly visit of the neurologist. The ophthalmologist is due the next day, so John must report at the eye clinic. A prescription for slight cold is written, which prescription will be filled by a graduate pharmacist in a well-stocked drug store. "Is John's tooth all right?" "Sure, the dentist fixed me up," John says. And why shouldn't he be fixed up, since a full time dentist, with a splendidly equipped office is at his service at any time? "Does John want to take the Dean treatment?" John doesn't know; some of the fellows say it's good and others say it's all bunk. Well, when the consulting dermatologist makes his next visit, he will see. Anyway, he isn't going to take the chance of being laid up this week, "no siree, not with that masked party booked for Saturday, and the last game of the tennis tournament to be played tomorrow." If John's favorite player—who expects to be discharged soon—develops a wooden arm, John is due to write a scenario of "Why Twenty Bucks Left Home." Betting runs high in the colony but all are philosophical. The watchword is: "Life doesn't consist in holding a good hand, but in playing a poor hand well." Even the Grim Reaper doesn't seem to know when to call their bluff, for deaths here from leprosy, *per se*, are exceedingly rare.

Cleanliness is insisted upon, so John takes his daily bath, shower or tub, according to his pleasure, before keeping his appointment with the M. O. C., (Medical Officer Commanding) at the

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MUSCULAR CONTRACTURE DUE TO NERVE INVOLVEMENT

lab. He notices that silk shirts, and socks of the same material, seem to be "laboratory style," so he dons his best apparel. The coveted paroles are always associated with laboratory findings, and one naturally wants to look one's best. Having given a section of his skin, or a specimen of blood, or whatever other cannibalistic demands may have been made by the Commanding Officer, John comes down whistling happily. If one is down in a hole, it's mighty good to know that those above ground are working with might and main to get you out.

Dinner is served at 12,—same style as breakfast. John grins when he sees a patient on vegetable diet fall from grace at the sight of chicken fricassee. "Forbidden fruit," the sinner puns, and

the little Sister, who is wasting wrathful glances on the back of a New England gourmand who has helped himself to three pieces of pie instead of one, sees nothing.

The great event of the day, the distribution of mail, follows immediately after dinner. John retires to his room with his home paper and letters, intending to have a few restful hours. But hark! Suffering cats! What's that? Wails long and shrill, cries muffled and agonizing, disturb his peace. For the human heart, agonizing and despairing, can produce no such sounds as come from the depths of a trombone or cornet operated by an amateur but desperately earnest player. John remembers, then, that a band of twenty-six



LEONINE COUNTENANCE PRODUCED BY LEPROSY

pieces (he'd like to make a thousand pieces out of the original twenty-six) is in process of formation, and so he seeks solace in the pool room. John is just "shooting 'em pretty" when he is told that he is wanted in the x-ray room. John gazes apprehensively at his little finger which is just beginning to show contracture. Dimly he remembers that the Officer of the Day and the Chief Nurse, who is also the Roentgenologist, used weird words concerning it this morning. "Raiding giraffes" are the only ones he can remember. With some trepidation, then, he goes into a large room in which what seems to be a U boat occupies the center of the room, while sundry skeletons artistically illuminated play havoc with his oozing courage. John is made to understand that he is a mere setting, a background as it were, for that crooked finger which is duly radiographed from several angles.

More business of eating at 5 p. m. Supper is served rather early because the dining room is also used as an Amusement Hall. Besides the moving pictures twice a week and radiophone concerts, there is nearly always a club meeting or an entertainment for which

the place must be cleared. If it is a moving picture night, John must again don his glad clothes. Dressing for the pictures is *de rigueur*. Possibly he goes to the canteen, which is managed by the patients and the profits of which accrue to them, and buys a box of candy. No, John does not like candy himself, but the fluffy haired girl from Texas, admitted a few days ago, might be sitting near him. John's luck holds. The fluffy haired one is approachable. And, while Life as "it never was on sea nor land" is unfolded before them, they become acquainted. John ascertains that the F. H. O.'s mother had leprosy, but "nobody knew it 'till she died." The girl adds "Mama got mighty bad; blind, 'n everything. That's why I came here. The doctor's going to start me on a treatment tomorrow." A look full of wistful inquiry is bent on John from bright brown eyes; the replica perhaps of the mother's before she became, "blind 'n everything." "I hope I get well soon." "Get well!" John snaps into it like a buddy saluting the flag, for the little stranger from Texas has unknowingly hoisted the standard. "Sure you'll get well. * * * How about a cocoa cola?" And that's that.

LEPROSY

Leprosy is a contagious disease in the sense that it is probably always communicated directly from the sick to the well, but prolonged and intimate association with a leper ordinarily seems necessary to contract the infection. The degree of the contagiousness varies very much, depending upon conditions not very well understood. * * *

There are three foci of leprosy in the United States; one among the Scandinavians in the region of the Great Lakes, made up almost exclusively of imported cases, another among the Orientals on the Pacific Coast, likewise chiefly of imported cases, and the third on the Gulf Coast, particularly in Louisiana, Texas and Florida, where most of the cases are native born. * * * There are perhaps a million lepers in the world. About 50 per cent more males are affected than females.

—Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Rosenau, Fourth Edition.

ROLLING YOUR OWN

By MAUDE PARSON, R.N.

THIS article is written especially for the graduate nurse who feels the need of higher education but who hesitates to attempt working for a college degree. This hesitation is due usually to three problems which, if not solved before entrance into college, may form the stumbling block that will effectually bar the way to higher education. These problems are: first, that mature age is a handicap, that perhaps the graduate nurse is too old to learn; second, that funds cannot be secured to carry through the whole college course; and third, that few, if any, benefits are to be derived from a college degree. My experience at the University of Washington shows that mature age is not a handicap, that the graduate nurse can earn her way through school and that the benefits derived from college work are very real not only professionally but culturally as well.

From my own experience it is safe to state definitely that mature age is an asset and not a handicap. If an individual has ever had the ability to grasp new ideas, that same ability is still retained regardless of any reasonable age. Women as old as sixty-five years have graduated from this University with commendable records. Indeed, it is many times apparent that a few added years of experience make it possible to appreciate more fully and to understand the academic work. This ability to apply theoretical knowledge to practical experiences makes the work more enjoyable. In this connection it must also be remembered that one's education

does not stop when high school is finished even though no studies are pursued further. One's training and practical work in the field of nursing give a broad knowledge of fundamentals which fits in and supplements college work in the natural sciences.

In reference to the funds necessary to complete a college course the problem is not so easily solved. It is by no means insurmountable, however, and it is my purpose to show that it is quite possible to break down this barrier also. A woman working her way through one of our western universities is by no means unique. The graduate nurse who attempts this is not in a class by herself. Scores of women in every college of the University of Washington are doing this same thing and the work engaged in to accomplish this is as varied as are the occupations that women now engage in anywhere in the world. Statistics obtained from our registrar will bear out this statement and will also show that the number of self-supporting women in college is on the increase every year.

| School Year | Percentage of women enrolled who are self-supporting |
|-------------|--|
| 1917-18 | 13.00% |
| 1919-20 | 13.4 % |
| 1920-21 | 13.00% |
| 1921-22 | 15.25% |
| 1922-23 | 17.69% |

It is essential for one to have money enough to cover the expenses of at least one-quarter of the school year and it is advisable that she have enough for two quarters. The advantage of this is twofold. First, it enables one to become

acquainted and gives time to work into some position which later will entirely supplement the diminishing bank account and it gives one time to adjust herself to the new life and the exacting study that is required by the University, without financial worry. This reserve fund for the first two quarters' expenses may be money saved through a few years of work or it may be borrowed. Although the former is the more desirable way of obtaining it, if one can obtain the use of money at a reasonable rate of interest, it is not advisable to wait to accumulate a reserve fund after the desire for college becomes manifest. It is entirely feasible, viewed purely from a financial standpoint, to borrow money at reasonable interest to fit oneself to obtain higher remuneration for services. Indeed, my advice is, that if one lacks a reserve fund of her own she should have an avenue open to her through which she can borrow small sums of money from time to time in case of necessity. The idea of waiting to earn and save money is, as has been stated, not advisable, in my opinion. If one has health, a willingness to risk a little in order to progress, and life insurance to cover liabilities in case of unexpected death, and furthermore, if one is able to get money at a reasonable interest rate, it is a clearer cut program for progression to borrow at once and begin college work, than to work and try to save. The latter makes the danger of losing the ideal in the press of the moment's activities. This reserve, whatever its source, need not exceed two hundred dollars. It is estimated that such a sum would carry one comfortably through one quarter of school at our University.

Turning now to the ways of supplementing the bank account there are two problems that must be understood and worked out before entering into part-time work outside of university studies. These problems are: How much outside work can safely be undertaken and how many hours of university work may be attempted? That one offsets the other may be readily seen. The less work done outside, the more academic work may be handled and vice versa. This is true, in the main, but there are some exceptional phases to this question that should be brought to the attention of the reader. If the outside work taken on is, may I say, mechanical, that is, not requiring special mental effort, such as stenographic work or working in the University Commons, then more hours a day may be undertaken than if the outside work is in the nature of executive duty where one uses her mental capacity to make herself successful in her job. The point of view here taken depends upon the health of the individual and that of equalizing the hours of labor so that one can maintain a high standard of work in the university and get out of her education what she should, in order to make it worth the effort put forth in obtaining it.

The types of work available are varied and innumerable. In one's own field, work such as night duty over week-ends and special duty during vacation is always available. Then if one has had experience in the public health field, it may be possible to get part-time work with the municipal public health agencies. There is also the possibility of assisting in the department in which one is a major. Other fields that are

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open are, clerking in department stores half-days and Saturdays, serving in the University Commons at meal time, and stenographic work. Further, if one has individual ability along one certain line it many times may be used to financial advantage.

At this point it may be of interest to consider the expenses of one year's school work. These figures are based entirely upon personal experience at the University of Washington. Tuition for residents within the state of Washington is \$15 a quarter and for non-residents it is \$50 a quarter. If the student be ex-service, she is exempt from tuition throughout her entire college course. Special fees, such as laboratory fees, the Association Student Organization fee, and the library fee, average \$12.80 a quarter. Books average \$8 a quarter. This cost can be cut down considerably by buying second-hand books and selling them at the end of each quarter. I do not endorse this policy, however. One's text books, carefully studied as they must be, will be of invaluable assistance to one for reference after school is completed. To me, selling good books is like selling my friends. This is a matter for personal decision, however, and to sell is a means of lightening expenses.

Room and board average \$40 a month outside of the group houses on the campus, at which room and board may be obtained for \$32.50. I have tried three types of living: i. e., living in an organized house; rooming in the neighborhood and boarding at the University Commons; and living in an apartment and doing my own cooking. The cost of these three types is approximately the same.

Cost of clothing and incidentals will

not be given here because it seems quite useless for one individual to set clothing standards for another or to estimate expenses which are dependent upon individual tastes. In passing it may be noted, however, that an abundance of clothing for college is entirely unnecessary. One or two wool dresses, a sport skirt and sweater, and a party dress will be used. An excess much beyond this will hang in the closet. In both clothing and incidentals what one deems a necessity another may consider a luxury but I have found that both could easily be kept within a very low sum.

Thus far this article has dealt purely with the problems to be faced in attempting a college career. It is fair and logical that one ask what to expect in return. What benefit am I to derive from this college course? Surely an advance in theoretical knowledge, is the reply. And what does this advance in theoretical knowledge profit the individual? It means a step forward both in professional standing and in financial gain. Whether or not this is all the benefit, depends entirely upon the individual. If one enters college with the idea of carrying away a store of book knowledge, and works only to that end, this will be the gain and nothing more; but if one enters college with the idea of getting all out of it that it is possible to gain, the reward is much greater. It will then be a broadening of one's life, culturally and socially, as well as academically. Reserving a part of one's time for athletics, social affairs and University activities, in general, is vastly important. These contribute as much to the education as does the advanced study. And in addition to all this, is it not a satisfaction and a joy to realize

one's ambition? Is it not worth all the effort really to reach a goal that has been viewed for years in the hazy distance?

In closing, let me reiterate, that my experience at the University of Washington proves that a college education is

within the reach of the graduate nurse, that mature age and lack of funds are merely problems to be solved and not barriers and that the benefits to be derived, professionally, socially and culturally, are so great that they more than repay any effort expended.

PRIVATE DUTY AND THE INCURABLE CASE¹

BY EVELYN C. LUNDEEN, R.N.

NURSING today has reached the stage where the entire profession is of inestimable value to humanity. We all know of the great demand for public health nurses in that they are able to reach one and all through their various branches. Another field which is of no less importance is that of the private duty nurse. It is this branch of nursing which I wish to discuss.

The question before us is: Shall or shall not the private duty nurse accept incurable cases?

I contend that a private duty nurse shall not accept incurable cases and I shall attempt to convince my audience with the following considerations:

No Expert Skill Is Required—Let us consider the treatment that an incurable patient will be likely to receive. What does it amount to? Usually not more than a bath, a back rub, and the general care necessary to make a patient comfortable. Any form of treatment given a patient with an incurable disease is useless and therefore it is wasteful to employ a graduate nurse for the simple task of making the patient comfortable.

The Nurse's Field of Usefulness Is Too Limited.—Let us consider the education and training that a graduate nurse has received. Most accredited schools require three years of training with a great deal of theoretical work,—theoretical work which is equal to two years of college. Will you not agree with me when I say that it is absurd for a woman with that amount of training to spend her time, day in and day out, doing that work which does not require such thorough training as she, a graduate nurse, has received?

Shall a nurse, trained to meet any emergency in the sick room, trained to carry out any treatment a doctor may order, trained to treat the critically ill, and to perceive any unlooked for symptom that may arise, spend twenty-four hours a day, month after month, giving a back rub, straightening a sheet, and providing entertainment for a patient? Do not her capabilities for giving service far exceed her opportunities in cases of this kind?

The Nurse's Professional Skill Is Diminished.—Is it fair to herself to do this work? There can be no doubt concerning this following statement. A nurse taking care of an incurable case,

¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses, October 10, 1923, at Peoria, Ill.

month after month, is unable to maintain that high degree of efficiency necessary when nursing a critically ill patient. She is bound to become rusty and lose to some extent her nursing skill.

Limits Opportunities for Real Service.—Is it fair to the public in general? Shall some critically ill person be deprived of a graduate nurse because she is busy taking care of an incurable case? Can you not one and all recall some time or other in your hospital experience when you tried to get a graduate nurse for that critically ill patient in the ward? You might have got Miss Blank, but she was busy taking care of that incurable apoplexy case with whom she had been for the last fourteen months, and you couldn't help wondering why she staid with that patient, since he showed no improvement

and there was practically no nursing care that she could give him. Since a graduate doing private duty can take care of but one patient at a time, it is fitting that she take care of those most needing her.

You will ask: "Who then is going to take care of these incurable cases, if a graduate nurse is not to do it?" Surely some member of the patient's family can be trained to give the simple bedside nursing necessary. If not, there is always the Visiting Nurses' Association which is ever ready to take care of that type of cases.

Many are the fields where nurses are needed. It will be soon enough for the private duty nurse to spend her time taking care of incurable cases when our country is flooded with nurses and the supply is greater than the demand.

AN ADJUSTABLE BLANKET HOLDER¹

BY ANNABELLA McCRAE, R.N.

THE blanket holder affords facilities for the disposal of individual equipment for the patient. It provides greater safety where the rules of individual precautions must be observed. Its use lessens the amount of equipment to be carried by the nurse, thus time is saved in disposing of it.

It is an aid to general bedside order. It saves laundry work. It may be adjusted to the right or the left side of the bed. It is open at both sides to permit ventilation, to prevent accumu-

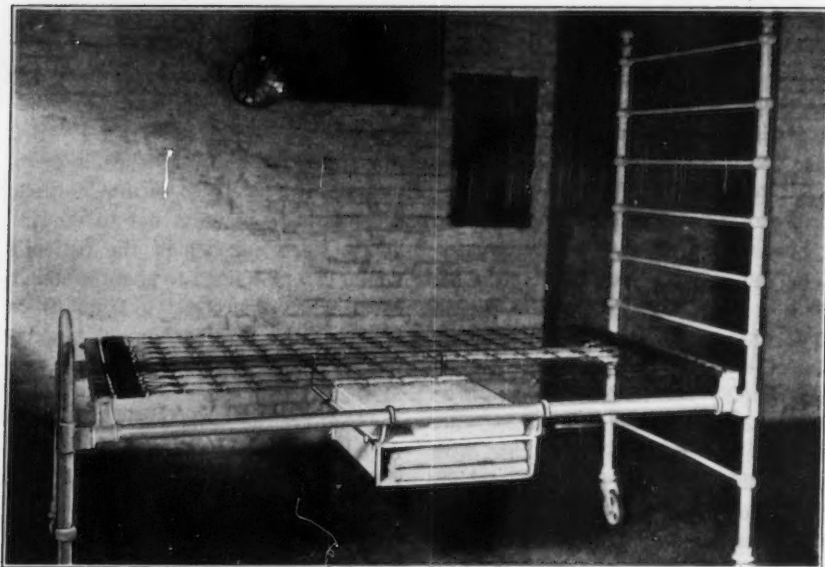
lation of dust and the possibility of its use as a repository for the small belongings of the patient.

Method of Attachment.—The blanket holder is attached to each side of the bed, underneath, by means of four goose-neck extensions, two on each side of the holder, which slide in and out of a sheath and can span a bed three feet wide, or more.

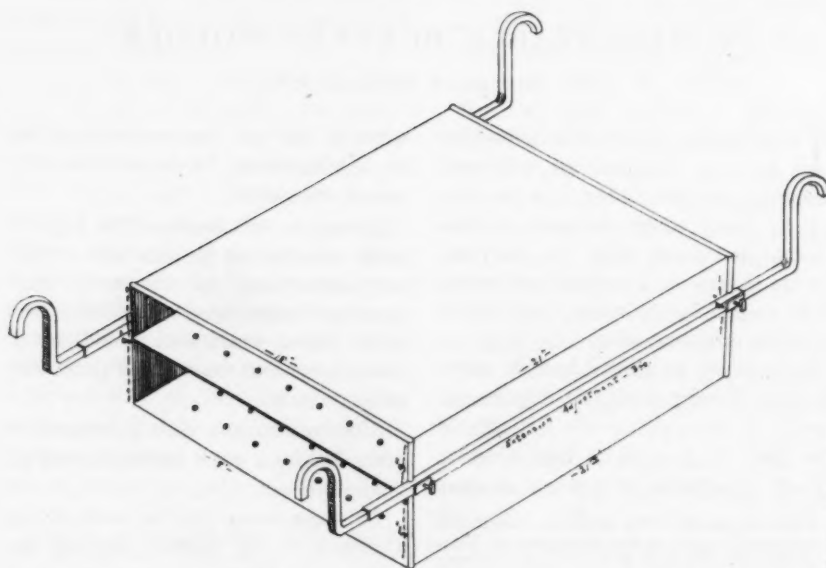
After adjustment, each goose-neck is controlled by a screw mounted upon an immovable nut.

This apparatus can be made to fit a child's cot by slightly altering the style of the clamp.

¹ This apparatus is the result of considerable experimental work at the Massachusetts General Hospital where it is now being tried out for patients on precaution regime.



ADJUSTABLE BLANKET HOLDER



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THE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF FINLAND¹

1898—1923

By C. REIMANN

THE National Nursing Association in Finland was founded in 1898 with Anna Broms as its first President. She was succeeded by Baroness Sophie Mannerheim, who still is the most active, gifted, and beloved leader. It certainly has not been an easy task for this organization to keep the ideals of education high, because of national unrest. For more than one hundred years Finland was under the rule of Russia. Since 1920, the country as a whole has enjoyed peace, consequently improvements have been steady.

One of the first things accomplished by the new association was the opening of a Probationers' Home in Helsingfors. The group of six hospitals belonging to the "University Clinics" (which still is the largest school of nursing in Finland) did not have room for the Probationers in the hospitals, and they lived, therefore, outside in private families. As it was not made compulsory for them at first to live in the Probationers' Home, many of them continued to live outside, and consequently a lack of discipline and a frequent outbreak of contagious diseases in the hospitals continued. Florence Nightingale was consulted, and her advice—to make remaining in the Home compulsory—had good results. She gave also a sum of money to be spent in the Home "as soon as it should contain all the probationers." Her gift is converted into "The Florence Night-

ingale Fund," which is used for educational purposes.

In August, 1906, the Association started a Preliminary Course for Probationers in connection with the University Clinics. The government gave the subsidies.

Ellen Nylander, an unusually fine and gifted nurse, was for fifteen years the Educational Director of this theoretical course, the length of which is four months. She attended the Preliminary Course given in the London Hospital, London, before she began her work in Helsingfors and has since studied nursing education by visiting the different countries of Europe and U. S. A.

The monthly nursing journal *Epione* was started January, 1908. It is written partly in Swedish and partly in Finnish, and the editor, Mrs. Olga Lackström, is not less enthusiastic today than the year she began her work with the magazine.

Baroness Mannerheim attended the meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Paris, 1907, and at the Congress of the Council in London, 1909, the Finnish association was admitted as a member of the international organization. At the business meeting of the Council in Copenhagen, 1922, Baroness Mannerheim was elected President; therefore the next Congress of the International Council will be held in Helsingfors, 1925.

The Finnish association has a

¹ Excerpts from Bulletin II, International Council of Nurses.

beautiful summer house in the country. It has a Home for private duty nurses and takes care of a certain number of old retired nurses. A fund to help sick nurses has also been arranged. The organization has assisted nurses in getting shorter working hours, better and more homogeneous salaries throughout the country, it has arranged postgraduate courses, and it gives many scholarships especially for nurses going abroad.

In 1913, the text-books published by the organization began to appear. Five have appeared, each dealing with one or a few related subjects, as for instance, Anatomy and Physiology. The Finnish association is, in doing this, more advanced than the countries in its neighborhood, which respectively use one textbook containing all the subjects taught in the school of nursing.

Finland has state registration for nurses, which is controlled by its medical board. The University Clinics and two other hospitals have a three years' training, while the rest of the schools only have two years. The dream and hope of the Finnish nurses is that the

government will help them to get a three years' course for all schools of nursing, and that Probationers from the whole country will attend a Central School in Helsingfors for a preliminary course before they begin to work in the different hospitals; finally also that a nurse inspector of training schools will be appointed.

The Finnish association, that at present has between 1000 and 1100 members, is perhaps one of the most interesting nursing organizations of the world, because it has from its first beginning so clearly considered the education of its nurses as the first and most important aim of the association. It has always tried to have a window open towards the outside world to learn what was going on there and to profit by the experience of other nations. It has during the 25 years had unusual difficulties and obstacles to overcome, but now we hope a better day has come for Finland, and that the beautiful dream of Baroness Mannerheim and all her nurses will be fulfilled very soon, preferably before the summer of 1925.

NO STEAM IN DRESSING STERILIZERS. WHO IS TO BLAME?

Information has come to the office of the American Hospital Association at various times establishing the fact that some hospital had been sterilizing its dressings in an autoclave sterilizer with the steam entirely shut off from the inner chamber. These cases now number FOUR and the longest time it could be established that the dressings had been "sterilized" (?) without steam was ONE YEAR. In each case the situation was caused by the fact that some attendant had closed the valve. The attendant in the hospital in which the steam had been shut off for a year frankly stated that she "had found that when this valve was closed the dressings came out nice and dry and had, therefore, kept it closed for the past year."

These stories seem incredible, but they are true. Surgical work was routinely carried on and all the patients did not die of infection. The dry heat may have helped some, but nature probably deserves most of the credit for protecting the lives of the majority of these patients. Undoubtedly some developed infections due to the dressings.

These situations indicate that every hospital superintendent must understand the essentials of the construction and operation of autoclave sterilizers and supervise their use—at least to the extent of certainty that the responsible operators thoroughly know both the sterilizer and the sterilizing process.

The error seems a needless risk for patients and surely the public is justified in expecting better protection from any hospital.—News Bulletin of the American Hospital Association, May, 1924.

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ADVANTAGES OF TRAINING IN A HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

By ALICE HOLDEN, R.N.

A YOUNG woman who desires to become a nurse today has a much wider variety of training to choose from than in the past. There are all the types of general hospitals: the small private hospital with a capacity of fifty or sixty beds, principally for surgical patients; and the public city hospital with the capacity of many hundred beds in several departments; the struggling country hospital; and the wealthy corporate city hospital with an equipment almost perfect for the requirement of a training school; these all present a great diversity of possibilities. This diversity is increased by a consideration of the specialized hospital; children's hospitals; hospitals for the tubercular, for cancer cases, orthopedic hospitals and so on. One of the most modern types of hospital training schools is that connected with a mental and nervous hospital, a type, perhaps because it is so modern, that is little known, and when known, often misunderstood. When fully understood, however, and at its best, it offers one of the broadest and most educational of trainings.

In the first place, it has all the advantages of the training offered by a general hospital. Special hospitals, in order to graduate registered nurses, are required by law to send their pupils to general hospitals where they may have a thorough training in medical and surgical work, obstetrics, and work with children. The best schools exceed the minimum of time required by the States;

many send their pupils to general city hospitals for a period of fifteen months. These fifteen months are not the earliest months of the pupil's training, but are given at a time when the nurse has already received careful instruction and practice in nursing technic, when she is expected to take responsible positions in the service to which she is attached. Thus nurses graduated from hospitals for mental and nervous patients are fully qualified to take care of patients suffering from physical as well as mental sicknesses.

Besides this general training, the nurse has the educational opportunities of training in a hospital for mental and nervous diseases. A hospital of this type is today not only an institution where persons suffering from mental or nervous breakdown may be cared for during their illness—it is much more than that. It is a sort of educational center, where people may be taught how best to avoid such mental or nervous breaks in the future by leading lives that are hygienic both mentally and physically.

A nurse, in order to do her part in this work of reconstruction intelligently, must have a very special training, that is in itself educational in the best sense of the word. She should have a thorough understanding of what constitutes all-round normal living. In the first place, she should have some knowledge of psychology, that is, the working of the normal mind: the part played in the personality by such influences as habit,

early training, environment, and the emotions. She must understand, too, how the abnormal, the sick mind, reacts to its environment, so that she may help it to make better, more rational adjustments to reality. She should learn the different qualities that contribute to a well balanced personality; the necessity of recreation and diversion as a counterpart to the more serious aspects of life; also the practical value of work done by the hands. All this she must know very practically—she must learn, if she does not know already, how to dance, to play tennis and golf, to play card games, to sew, knit, and make baskets; an unusual sort of training for a nurse, one would say at first sight, but as one thinks it over, very necessary accomplishments for one whose work it will be to help different persons, of different ages and social environments, not only to repair present

disabilities but to lead healthy, well-balanced, well rounded lives, according to their several capacities.

Such a training as this offered by a nervous and mental hospital must be of great educational value to the student. For her own self, her own life should be happier because she knows what is hygienic from the mental and emotional as well as from the physical standpoint. In her contacts with others, she should, from her training, be more understanding of difficult personalities, and so more tactful and sympathetic in her relationships. In the field of her profession she has very varied possibilities of service—nurses thus trained are in demand not only in homes and institutions, but in constructive work along the lines of social service, public health, school clinics, and mental hygiene. Such is the training offered by this type of hospital.

HEALTH CENTERS

In a very comprehensive and interesting discussion of health centers recently written by Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Director of the Blossom Health Unit in Boston, the growth of this movement is traced from small beginnings to its present development in nearly every state and most of the large cities of the country. If space permitted, we should like to quote at least half of it, for the increase in every service sounds as if the efficiency of these services had grown accordingly. Dr. Wilinsky will be more than glad to answer any questions about this particular experiment.

Virginia: In order to meet the urgent need and demand in the South for well-equipped public health nurses, the School of Social Work and Public Health was organized in Richmond, Virginia. It is peculiarly adapted for teaching public health nursing as needed in the South. The Southern states are largely agricultural so the rural nurse is mostly in demand and the highest type nurse is needed, one with special preparation for the work she will be called upon to do.

Those who have studied the situation know that theory and practice must go together to obtain the best results, for by learning in the classroom and applying this knowledge in the homes under supervision do we correlate the work.

The theory given is that recognized as the standard course. The field service consists of visiting nursing with the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, which does generalized work, and rural nursing under supervision, with training in maternity and infancy welfare and school work as well as other phases of work.

It is of special interest to nurses in the North and West that this course, in a very large measure, is being both mothered and financed by the nurses themselves.

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EDITORIALS

MARY E. P. DAVIS

WITH the passing of Mary E. P. Davis, whose death occurred on June 9th at Norwood, Mass., the *Journal* lost its oldest living friend. It was Miss Davis, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for Publishing a *Journal* who made the plans for a stock company, interviewed publishers, secured the first subscription list of nearly 600 subscribers, and made the project a success. Many others helped, but the first effective steps were taken by her. As Miss Palmer wrote in these pages:

That the *Journal* was on a sound financial basis when it was started is due to her efforts more than to those of any other person.

Nine months of unremunerated service were given to the *Journal* by Miss Davis at that time and she served it later as President of the Board of Directors and as Business Manager. It was not until 1900 that she ceased to be actively connected with it, but for years her sound advice was sought constantly. The *Journal* always held first place in her heart, though she had many other professional interests. The spirit of her service for the magazine was well illustrated by the inspiration she passed on to a younger colleague who was in perplexity,—“Remember you are doing it for the *Journal*.”

The picture of Miss Davis, which we give as a frontispiece, was taken at Miss Palmer's request at the time the *Journal* was approaching its twentieth anniversary. Anyone who would like to see her as she was in her younger days should turn to Volume II, the October number.

Miss Davis was not only one of the pioneers in *Journal* work, but in all our organization work. She was one of that group of eighteen who gathered with Miss Lett at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, in 1893, after the conference on nursing held at the World's Fair, a group which made the first plans resulting in the Superintendents' Society (now the National League) of which Miss Davis was the second President.

Miss Davis was one of the first graduates of the Massachusetts General Hospital. She held important positions, being at one time Superintendent of the University of Pennsylvania Training School, and at other times in charge of training schools in hospitals for mental cases, one in Washington and one in Boston. She was the first registrar of the Central Directory in Washington.

She was always keenly interested in our national work and she attended many of the conventions, one of the last being that at Atlanta. During the convention in San Francisco in 1915 she was very ill and it was not thought she could recover, but there were still years of usefulness left for her.

Her last official position was that of Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association, a position requiring much active work and one which she ably filled for at least six years, retiring when failing health made it impossible for her to go back and forth between Boston and her home in Norwood.

Miss Davis had a clear, logical mind, a keen grasp of business, and she could not let any matter slide past which was not properly thought out or worked out.

For this reason she was often on her feet in a meeting, representing the opposition, not from a desire to be contrary, but because she could see so much more clearly than most of her associates all that was involved. Those who did not know her personally may remember her only in this way, but those who had the privilege of her friendship knew that there was quite another side to Miss Davis' character. She was tender, sweet, forgiving, interested in others, unselfish, glad to give help in any way possible. As one instructor said, on hearing of her death,

We hear of a grand old man, why not a grand old woman. I am sure Miss Davis was one.

She loved truth,—she spoke it and lived it.

Miss Davis was older than her contemporaries, but she never faltered while she had strength to carry on. Her interest, her perseverance, her great contribution to her profession, are like a bugle call to those who are younger to "follow in her train."

"YARDSTICKS AND LABELS"

WHEN is a case "incurable"? Who shall say? Any nurse will at once answer "Why, the doctor, of course"! But that is not the whole answer, for have not most of us seen modern miracles, friends and patients restored to happy and oftentimes useful living after the dread phrase "no hope" had been uttered? Since some of these miracles are due, in part at least, to skilled nursing, it behooves us to refrain from making sweeping generalizations about incurable cases. Yardsticks are necessary if we would really know the measure of our achievements, but care and judgment must be exercised in

the use of any yardstick that tends to limit our service.

Every "case" is a patient, a fellow human being entitled to the kind of nursing he needs if it can possibly be obtained. Many incurables do not need highly skilled nursing because there is relatively little to do for them physically and because they are surrounded by those who can give both loving companionship and mental stimuli.

Nurses who habitually take such cases merely because they are easy have sometimes justly been dubbed luxury nurses. Such undoubtedly run great risk of losing their skill and adaptability. They tend to lose their sense of values and their professional contribution is usually not great.

This is not the first time nor, in all probability, will it be the last we shall plead for clear thinking on the whole question of how nursing skill shall be used. We believe much precious time is spent by graduate nurses in the care of patients who would be just as comfortable and quite as happy in less skilled hands. This time might be more profitably spent in the care of the acutely ill or in health teaching. Conversely we are sure that there is grave danger of losing the opportunity of helping some suffering human being if we permit the label "incurable" to become merely a warning to skilled nurses to "Keep off." "Circumstances alter cases" in all our relations in life. Let's not forget it when we are tempted to apply the yardstick "Incurable."

PROMISE

A MIGHTY stream of nurses has been flowing, flowing from our schools of nursing in the past three

months. Some of the largest classes in our history have been graduated. Absolutely incalculable are the potentialities for good and many are the hopes centered in these young women. Many a good wish and many a blessing of which they are totally unaware follow them out of the gates of their Alma Maters into the varied and fruitful life of the graduate nurse. Well we know, life being the mosaic of light and shadow that it is, that some of the high hearted hopes will be frustrated and some of the dreams prove mere chimeras. Those who have good hope of finding durable satisfaction will be those whose schools have recognized the responsibility for character building as fundamental to good technic and more vital than quantity production, important though these things are.

Fortunate are the nurses who go out knowing that they may return to their schools for counsel when need arises. We believe there are many such. Some of the loneliest people in the world are those whose own families are as aliens and who go to strangers, often incompetent ones, for advice. So it is with the nurse. No greater tribute can be paid the director of a school of nursing than frequent requests by her graduates for interviews or advice. Fortunate are the nurses who have as "professional mothers" women of vision and understanding. It is our good fortune to know many such. They are by no means all in the large schools.

To the graduates of "24" we are wishing God speed as they go out into their chosen fields. May each one find in her work the stimulus of the difficult task, the thrill of achievement, the satisfaction of meeting human needs, all

combining in an opportunity for that growth of the spirit which has made good nurses, humble or exalted, welcome the world around.

ARE WE GROWING?

THE Report of the Ohio Nurse Examining Committee published in this issue is thought provoking. Other states will doubtless check their own records with it point by point. We are not prepared to say that, in its essential features, it is a cross section of the work in all states for we have not had the privilege of reading reports from many states. One graph, at least, we suspect might serve for many a state. It could certainly have served to point the moral of Miss Stewart's editorial in last month's issue. We refer to the one indicating the very low percentage of registrants who are definitely planning to become instructors. Why, and again why? Is it because young graduates are deterred by the difficulties of securing the necessary postgraduate work? To all such we commend Miss Parson's article in this number, for Miss Parson not only "rolled her own" but became a member of the honor society of her University (an interesting bit of information we did *not* secure from Miss Parson).

The Ohio report is absolutely unique in at least one respect, for Ohio is the only state that, in addition to recognizing the importance of some of its isolated schools and the difficulty of securing adequate instruction in them, has provided an instructor whose salary is assured by State Board funds, and whose sole duty it is to teach. As is the case with all progressive movements, some time had to elapse between the

inception of this plan and the actual operation of it, but Ohio has a way of holding on to ideas until they become realities. A report of only one year is not conclusive but it does indicate a trend in the right direction, that of supplying qualified instructors for all accredited schools.

The figures indicating the percentage of less well qualified students who "drop out" should set to thinking those who constantly cite the brilliant achievements of the occasional student who collected barely enough credits to matriculate. We have much sympathy with the minority, but the question of the expense incident to trying out any large percentage of poorly prepared matriculants is one that hospital boards and nursing school committees would do well to think through.

Reports are of little worth unless they are used as an index of growth. We believe every reader will find a positive answer to Ohio's question, "Are we growing?"

COÖPERATION

A NEWSPAPER clipping tells of the interesting manner in which the subject, "The District Association" was presented by Nelle Burlingame to the Women's City Club of Houston, Texas. All the activities of the Association, and the central registry in particular, were included in the discussion. How splendid to have such a subject well presented to an active group such as the membership of a city club! What an opportunity to develop a better understanding of nurses and nursing!

"There can be no coöperation where

there is not likemindedness," said Professor Royce long ago. Women's clubs of various sorts are more and more seizing opportunities for developing understanding on many subjects. Understanding of nursing can be brought about more surely by good nursing than by talking about it, but it takes longer, furthermore, good nursing can be obtained in sufficient amounts only by generous community support of nursing programs, a matter dependent upon mutual understanding. Opportunities such as that granted Miss Burlingame often have to be sought but they are also often freely granted. They will become more general when nurses come to believe that contacts with other groups are not only desirable but necessary to our professional health.

All nursing has the same effect upon the nurse that "all work and no play" has upon Jack. For this reason membership in clubs and organizations other than those composed wholly of nurses are desirable. They are desirable from another point of view, that of bringing about a better understanding of our profession. Not infrequently of late have we heard some busy nurse administrator say: "I do not know where the time for it is to come from, but I feel that I must take advantage of this opportunity to join such or such a club." We believe them to be on the right track,—they are seizing the opportunities that come to them for developing that likemindedness which may result in coöperation. Only those who have experienced the rich rewards of coöperation with Women's Clubs can really know how ready other women may be to make the cause of better health, through better nursing, **their own.**

WHO'S WHO IN THE NURSING WORLD



* XXXVI. ADELE S. POSTON

BIRTHPLACE: United States. PARENTAGE: American. PRELIMINARY EDUCATION: High school. COLLEGE: Berrien Springs, Michigan. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION: Passavant Memorial Hospital, Jacksonville, Ill. Special course, Chicago School of Civics. POSITIONS HELD: First Chief Nurse in Illinois State hospitals; 1907-1910, Jacksonville State Hospital, where the training school and the department of occupational therapy were organized; 1910-1911, Kankakee State Hospital; 1912, Resident, Hull House, Chicago; Municipal Tuberculosis

Association; September, 1912-December, 1922, Director of Nurses, Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y. During this period one year was spent in the office of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, organizing the Neuropsychiatric nursing service for the A. E. F. 1918-1919, Chief Nurse, Base Hospital No. 117, LaFauche, France. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. PRESENT POSITION: Engaged in the organization of a camp for young girls presenting personality problems.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Elsie I. Henderson, R.N., was born and educated in the province of Quebec, Canada. She is a graduate of the Training School of the Mary Hitchcock Hospital, which is connected with the Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, New Hampshire. Miss Henderson served during the war at Camp Wadsworth, and when released from the Army, spent a year in the Social Service Department of the New York Hospital. During the past three years she has had charge of the Clinic of Applied Immunology at the New York Hospital.

Sister Martha, R.N., and **Sister Catherine, R.N.**, were trained at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, and at Providence Hospital, Waco, Texas,—but "Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul" covers all they care to have known of their work.

Maude Parson, R.N., is a graduate of the Angelus Hospital Training School for Nurses, Los Angeles, California. Since graduation she has held a position as supervisor in that hospital, she served in the Army Nurse Corps as Chief Nurse, took the Public Health Course at the School of Civics and Philanthropy in Chicago, and she has done rural public health nursing. For the last two years she has attended the University of Washington, Seattle, and has given part time as Educational Director of the Public Health Course of the University. She is now completing the work for the B.S. degree and has the distinction of being a member of that University's honor society, Sigma Si. At the completion of her work, Miss Parson will become Assistant Director of the course in Public Health Nursing at the University of Washington.

Evelyn C. Lundeen, R.N., graduated from the Lutheran Hospital, Moline, Ill., in 1922. She studied for one year at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. She has done some private duty nursing and has held institutional positions at the Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara; Memorial Hospital, Atascadero, California, and is at present at the Ingalls Memorial Hospital, Harvey, Ill.

Annabella McCrae, R.N. "If one were to ask any of the graduates of the last twenty years what was the most inspiring and potent influence on their career derived from this school, undoubtedly a chorus would answer 'Miss McCrae' with one accord. Since 1912 Miss McCrae has served the hospital with great zeal and efficiency as Assistant Supt. of Nurses and Instructor. During these years she has taught all the probationers their practical nursing procedures. Her quick, keen eye and critical tongue, combined with a warm heart, intense loyalty, high ideals and keen sense of humor, have enabled her to impress her ideals upon her students in such a way that few could ever go into the world without recalling her example and her admonitions for thoroughness in method and her sympathy for all human suffering. Hers has been the longest continuous service in the Nursing Department, and its distinguishing characteristic has been a never flagging effort to teach the best and latest methods along with right ethical standards."—From History of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses.

Christiane Reimann, Secretary of the International Council of Nurses, has spent the past winter in this country studying at Teachers College, New York.

Alice Holden, A.B., A.M., R.N., received her degrees from Radcliffe College and took her professional training in the Army School of Nursing, followed by a postgraduate course at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., where she has been ever since.

Caroline Vincent McKee, R.N., is a graduate of Pennsylvania Hospital, School of Nursing, Philadelphia. She has been Night Supervisor, Matron and Assistant Principal of the same school. She studied at Teachers College, New York, 1914-15, and the summer of 1920. She was Instructor, Cleveland City Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, for six years. At the present time she is Chief Examiner and Inspector of Schools of Nursing, State of Ohio, State Medical Board, Columbus, Ohio, and President Ohio State Association of Graduate Nurses.

Nellie S. Parks, R.N., B.S., is a graduate of the University of Michigan, School of Nursing, Ann Arbor. She has been Supervisor of Medical Wards, University Hospital, Ann Arbor; Instructor, University of Iowa, School of Nursing, Iowa City, and Supervisor, Contagious Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. She is a graduate of Teachers College, New York, 1921.

Maude Truesdale, R.N., graduated in 1922 from the Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn. Since graduation she has been a visiting nurse with the Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

LAURA R. LOGAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

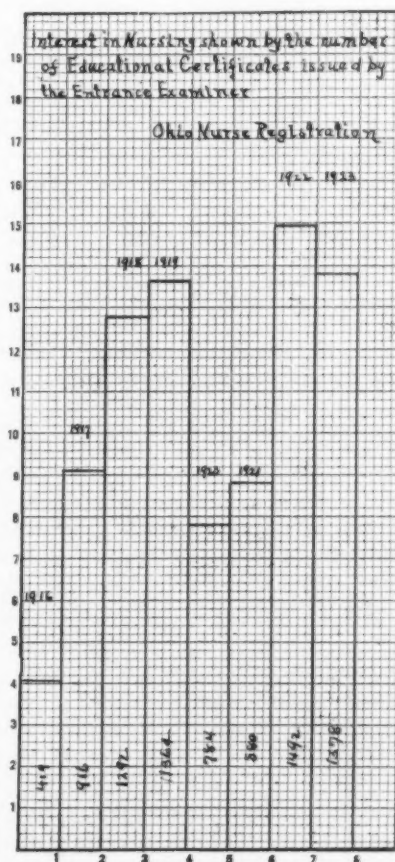
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NURSE REGISTRATION OF OHIO¹

BY CAROLINE V. MCKEE, R.N.

Chief Examiner

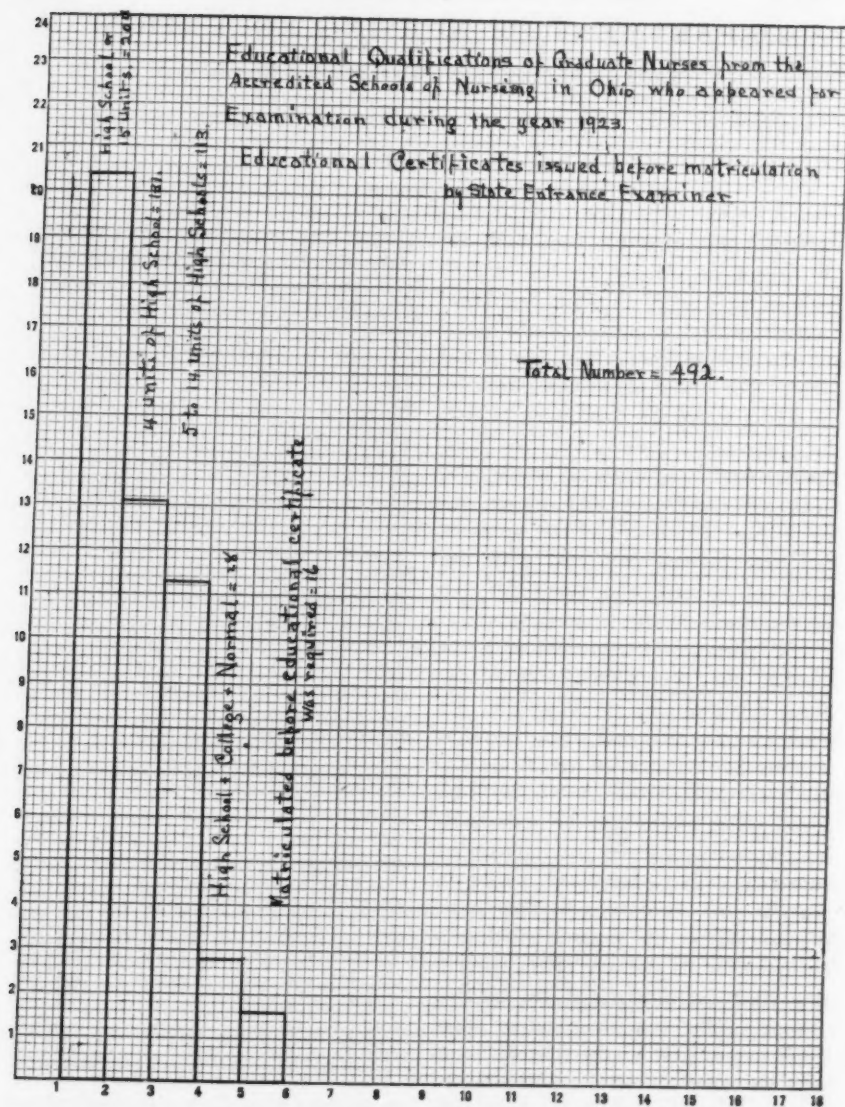
THE bridge that has been built in the name of nurse registration and fostered by the State Law has been constructed by the nurses of the state and the schools from which they graduated. The whole plan relates back to the school where the pupil must receive the necessary preparation for her diploma and certificate. The department provides ways and means by which those who have had this preparation may become registered with the group of women who stand for the highest ideals in the profession.

The purpose of registration is to equalize the professional and educational qualifications of those who are to care for the sick, and when the nurse receives her registration certificate she has been granted the use of the R.N. degree which means that the nurse holding the same possesses the information necessary to make her a safe person to practice her profession. The basic preparation for the work is all that is evaluated by us and any of the specialties must be determined by another channel. The two thousand or more pupil nurses now in the schools represent an army of recruits being drilled in the technical points in the basic subjects. Upon this foundation the graduate builds her specialty whether it is



private duty, public health, institutional or teaching and just insofar as this foundation is strongly built and cemented together by ethical standards will the worker be a success. To the individual and to the school pretty

¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Association of Graduate Nurses, Columbus, April, 1924.



nearly all the joys are summed in the word "achievement." The achievement of a purpose is the thing that gives the greatest satisfaction and when the graduate launches forth with her diploma

plus the R.N. certificate she becomes a positive factor of the product.

If we may be permitted to look upon this whole subject of registration as we would upon any other project where

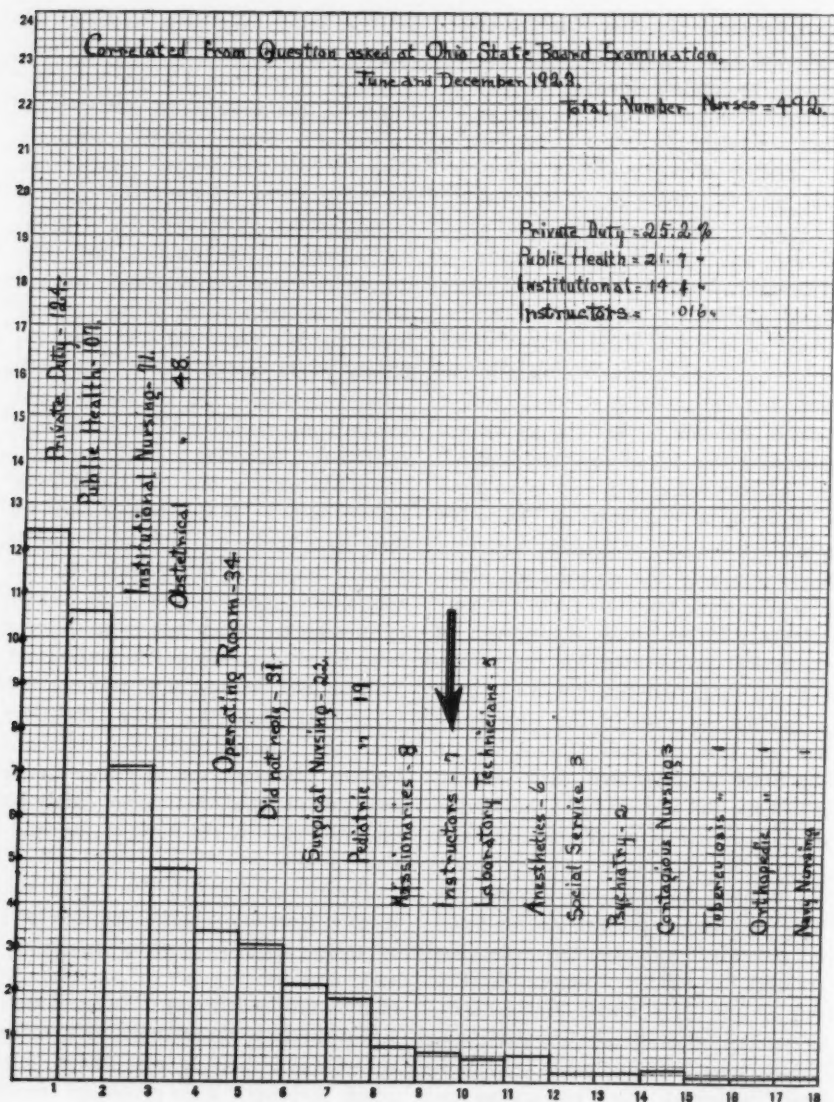
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there are many people working together with the same motive (which in our case is to produce the very best prepared individual to care for the sick) then we might, in order to prove the advisability of continuing in like manner, take an inventory of our results. I suppose we have two pathways through which our assets may come,—“Educational Growth” and “Professional Growth.” “Growth” is the increase of a living thing by a natural process. It is a gradual increase in extent, in number, or in strength until it reaches full size. “As long as we are growing we are full of vigor and health.” Our educational growth may mean higher educational qualifications before beginning the study of nursing and may also pertain to the school curriculum. Statistics show that this growth is very evident. If we study the growth of theoretical preparation for the profession we shall find that there has been a gradual increase in the time spent and effort extended by the schools of the State in order that their students may have the advantage of the kind of education that is considered necessary today. With this increased work comes the demand for teachers. Nurses who have had special preparation for teaching either before or after the professional training are needed. Summer work in one of the Ohio universities is not a dream, but a reality and is materializing this summer. The valuable ores of the earth remained there until some one went after them and dug them up. So it is with the educational subjects that are waiting for those who go after them. In the theoretical growth we need to perform our rightful duty as time goes on, to teach and to preserve

the true spirit. We have inherited two legacies—poor teaching methods and the spirit of service. The one we must live down, the other guard, lest we lose.

Libraries.—Some improvement is shown. New and recent publications are being added. Some schools are to be commended on their efforts to establish libraries. For instance, one institution, by collecting anesthetic fees and getting one-tenth of the amount to buy books, made a very nice start toward a library where formerly there was none at all. Another sold all the old and useless books and bought an entire new collection. According to Shakespeare,—“A good book is the life blood of a master spirit.” If this is true then we must have books that will furnish additional reference information in all specialties. Never before in the history of nursing education has more interest been taken by publishers in putting out valuable new editions in all subjects and in revising those that have heretofore been the standard text and reference books. Therefore, the field is rich with available material that cannot safely be ignored either by the pupil or the graduate nurse.

Transfer of Pupils.—The nurses who transfer from one school to another have in many instances proven unsatisfactory and the number of transfers is slightly on the decrease. We are doubtful of the fame these pupils give to the school since they do not always have much to bring. This procedure would be desirable if the pupil always went to a better school than the one she left. There are some students, however, who deserve credit. There is no greater asset than a successful alumna and the graduate holding the diploma will honor it



only insofar as a high standard is maintained at the school. The curtailing of transfers would seem desirable according to results obtained from observation during the last two years.

Reciprocity.—The nurse who wishes to receive a certificate through reciprocity, if such exists, must qualify educationally and professionally in the basic subjects just as the nurse who now takes

the examination allows two to three months to obtain a certificate of reciprocity. The office can tell whether or not the applicant is eligible, but the final order to issue a certificate comes from all the members of the committee.

Examination.—On the whole the examinations the last year show better prepared students. Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica still prove difficult and we have tried to make the questions equally fair. Sometimes a question may prove to be so easy that it is hard and the nurse does not consider it very important to give a full answer. We are supposed to be good practical workers above everything else and the other subjects all lead towards making an intelligent worker. We have examined 3,228 graduates since the first examination in 1917 and out of these 126 failed—68 failing the first three and 58 during the last four years. The ratio of failures is about 1 to 25. For the first time in our existence we own tables that can be used during the examinations. The State granted us \$300 to pay for 120 tables. This is not enough to supply the need for one examination but it is a great help. Heretofore we borrowed, begged and hired enough to furnish a small table for each nurse who wrote at the examination. Some one has asked, "Why do we not hold examinations in more than one city?" There are just three ways by which this could be done because of the expense of more full time examiners,—by charging the applicant an additional fee; by annual registration for all who are now registered, or by charging the hospital an annual fee for being accredited. Examinations are now being held in a centrally located city in the state,

therefore it seems advisable to conduct the examinations in Columbus until such time as we cannot accommodate the number that appear for the test.

Who are graduating these nurses?

77 per cent come from hospitals having 100 or more beds.

15 per cent come from hospitals having from 60 to 100 beds.

8 per cent come from hospitals having less than 60 beds.

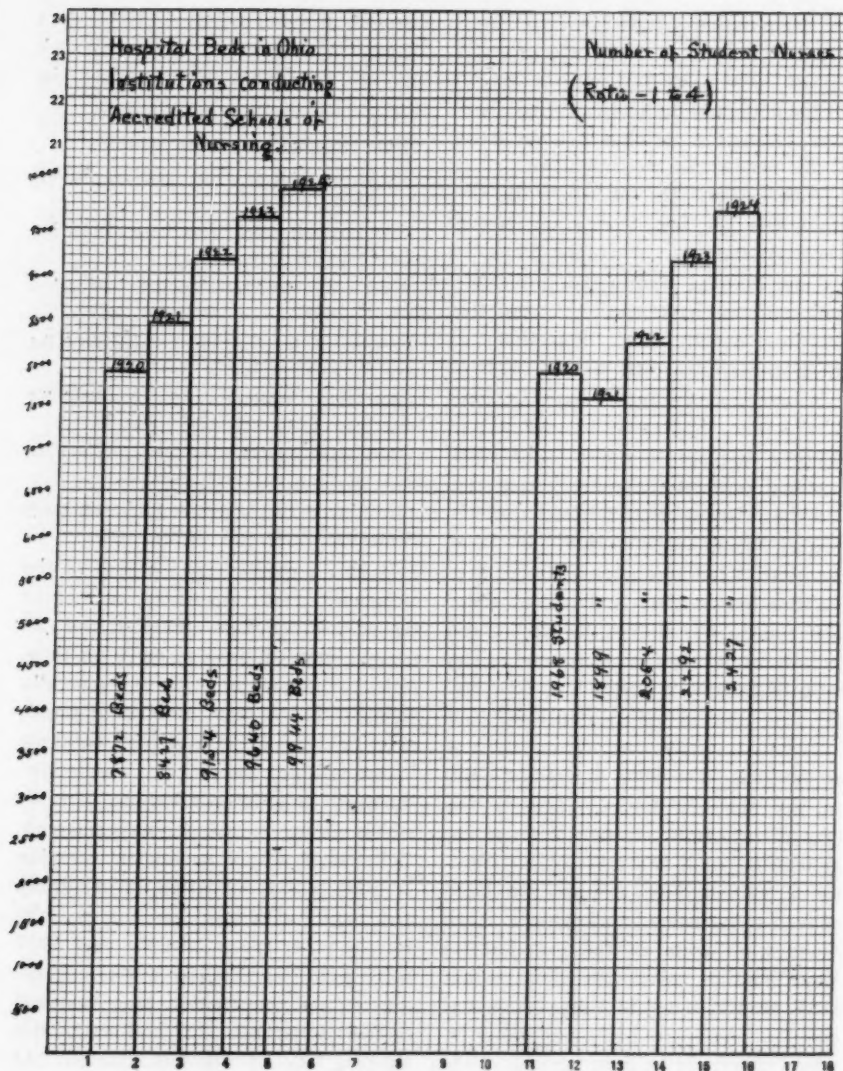
How many hospitals on the accredited list have 100 or more beds? Ans. 36.

How many hospitals on the accredited list have from 60 to 100 beds? Ans. 16.

How many hospitals on the accredited list have less than 60 beds? Ans. 23.

In other words, 52 out of 75 hospitals are graduating 92 per cent of the nurses.

Is this a case of the survival of the strongest? Not necessarily, as long as the schools can have affiliation and can get qualified teachers to carry on theoretical instruction. It is generally thought that a large number of pupils entering schools of nursing withdraw before finishing the course. The following might be of interest because it shows which group is the more permanent. Take high school graduates carrying 15 units or plus education for one group and pupils with less than fifteen units for the other group. In the year 1923 there were 492 graduate nurses appearing for the examination that belonged to the two groups. 232 had certificates showing 15 units plus education and 244 belonged to the group with less than 15 units. Now compare these figures with the statistics taken from those who obtained the preliminary certificate from the Entrance Examiner in the year 1920 or the year both groups supposedly entered the school of nursing.



784 certificates were issued of which 337 were high school graduates; 477 had less than 15 units.

The percentage loss to the schools in group I was 31.5 per cent.

The percentage loss to the schools in group II was 48.3 per cent.

A report covering a period of five years would be better and we hope to be able to present this later. A survey by the individual school of its own records of how many students were admitted and how many received diplomas during

its existence will be sufficient for the authorities to determine their own assets and liabilities.

State Instructor.—After conference with your Board of Trustees and the Nurses' Examining Committee, a letter dated September 4, 1923, was sent out to 31 schools announcing that the State Instructor was ready for appointments. Hospitals notified were only those with less than 65 beds. This accounts for the other institutions not receiving this letter. Because of the department not knowing whether an instructor could be employed until the school year had started and nearly every one had already provided for teaching its pupils, there were very few requests. However, she has been busy and she will explain what she has been doing. In February, another letter was sent out announcing the availability of help for the second semester. To our regret the geographical locations of the institutions were such that it was impossible to teach in several schools at one time, therefore we only helped four schools when we had hoped to be able to assist twice this number. The type of instruction that a trained person can give is worth two or three times the value of the untrained teacher. The intensive class work schedule that our plan allowed is being carried out by other institutions of learning and it has proven beneficial; we urge the hospitals to apply early for the next school year if they wish help. Schools located near each other should plan to use this teacher and thus get the benefit of her services.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Total number of accredited schools... | 78 |
| Bed capacity (increase of 304 over last year) | 9,944 |
| Daily average of patients..... | 6,436 |
| Total number of student nurses (increase of 135 over last year)..... | 2,427 |
| Total number of schools maintaining affiliation | 47 |
| Certificates issued after examination.. | 479 |
| Certificates issued through reciprocity.. | 36 |
| Certificates issued under waiver..... | 31 |
| Certificates previously issued..... | 8,101 |
| Total | 8,647 |
| Certificates of preliminary education issued since last April (809 of these are high school graduates)..... | 1,335 |
| Visits and conferences with schools of nursing | 84 |

A resume of the conditions that exist in connection with the schools of nursing might be summarized as follows:

We need more specially prepared teachers and credit courses are available in Ohio this summer for those who wish to further prepare themselves for the work.

Many schools could improve their class rooms and add to their teaching equipment even though fifteen have either established new class rooms or have added equipment.

In many instances reference libraries need to be replenished with material selected from the recent publications.

There are more pupil nurses now in the schools than ever before reported, but twenty of the hospitals are either now building or expecting to break ground this summer for additions of from 50 to 100 more beds. This will mean more pupil nurses and more graduate service. Fifteen nurses' homes have been redecorated. Two new homes have been built and additions to five others.

There is an over-abundance of surgical service in all the hospitals but the pupils are having the benefit of affiliation in other branches.

I will let you answer the question: Are we growing?

REPORT OF OHIO VISITING INSTRUCTOR¹

BY MRS. NELLIE PARKS, B.S., R.N.

INTRODUCTORY.—It is with pleasure that I tell of the work of this new division of the department. I arrived in Columbus September 1. Inside of two weeks my schedule was planned until March 1st. While a few readjustments had to be made, I have been continuously in the field since the middle of September. In that time I have been in four schools, in three of them for a period of two months each, and in one for two weeks.

Range of Subjects.—The range of subjects was to be the sciences, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Anatomy and Physiology. Of these the demand has been entirely for Materia Medica and Anatomy. I have at present one request for Chemistry. The schools have been able to obtain Chemistry and Bacteriology through (1) small college in the city, (2) the high school, (3) their own laboratory technicians. The other two subjects, Materia Medica and Anatomy, the subjects which have given the lowest grades in our State Board examinations and the ones the students fear most, have been difficult to obtain. Materia Medica is difficult to put over at best because there is so little material available and there are so many schools of medical practitioners, each school and each individual with a different idea, that to create a need for it among students is a real problem. Anatomy and Physiology is difficult because of the length of the course which is usually given by a busy practitioner

and becomes pure lecture, the students putting forth little effort for themselves. Three courses have been given in Anatomy and Physiology of sixty to sixty-two hours each and three in Materia Medica, including Drugs and Solutions of forty to forty-five hours each, making a total of 343 hours. During the two month periods we have had Anatomy one and one-half hours daily and Materia Medica one hour daily, five days per week. During the intensive period all other class work has been suspended and the time of the student on floor duty cut markedly. In no case have they been on duty more than four and one-half hours daily, except Saturday and Sunday. As a rule the weekly half days were given on Saturday. In those schools where the students were graduates of a grade A high school, in which they had done average work, they were able to carry two subjects. Those students with less educational background very soon realized their limit and carried intensive work with difficulty, several of them complete failures.

Total Number of Students.—The total number of students in the complete course given up to date has been twenty-four. Three others were given two hours on the Anatomy of the Nervous System. Beginning April 21, there will be courses in Materia Medica and Chemistry which will add about fifteen students.

How Work Was Planned.—Due to the newness of the piece of work, the plan this year was largely to wait until

¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Association of Graduate Nurses in Columbus, April 15-17, 1924.

arrival at the school and then after a survey of the situation to plan the course. For the coming year some changes will be made on the basis of past experience. The general procedure was: when the request for the Instructor came to the office to note the subjects asked for and then check from our files the students in the schools and the educational qualifications they had presented. On arrival at the school I discussed the general situation with the Superintendent,—how many students in each class, length of service in the hospital, text books used and number available, whether there was a reference library, and the possibility of utilizing the city library if there was one, the schedule of class, study and duty hours. Then I tried to find out about the clinical material available. The actual class work started the following day.

Method of Teaching.—The method of teaching had to be adapted to the individual school. It was largely lecture and laboratory demonstration by the Instructor. In Anatomy and Physiology, about one-third of the time was given to old material, one-third to new, and one-third to laboratory work. Each

student kept a note book in which questions covering each day's assignment were to be answered and drawings from slides, texts, etc., made. We were able to get frogs which I used for demonstration and also required one to be dissected by each student about the middle of the course. At the end of the course I dissected a cat. We had specimens of heart, kidney, etc., from the butcher. In one hospital one of the physicians did an autopsy.

When we started our work we hoped there would be a chance to help the schools in planning their courses and in demonstrating methods, but the schools had made their plans before we were able to assure them of our help. In the schools visited only one had a full time Instructor and she was too busy with her own work to observe mine. We did discuss various phases frequently. Though in some instances not as much material was gotten over as I should have liked, I feel that all of them carried away something worth while. How far reaching it will be can best be told by those who are following the students through the remainder of their course.

ARROWS POINTING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

In the April number of "The Campaign," which is published under the joint auspices of the Board of Control of State Institutions and the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, mention is made of the fact that two teachers have been serving milk in the kindergarten and first grade rooms in the Franklin School at Hampton since last September. The milk is delivered at the school in half-pint bottles and the youngsters drink it through straws. "In the first grade only one pupil is under weight and all of the children are normal, not one physical defect having been detected by the school nurse."

If this had happened on a stock ranch, the fact would have been given first page attention in all of the magazines planned for cattlemen and ranchers, but since it only refers to school children, we more or less take this really tremendous fact for granted.

"TRAINED NURSE" SCHOLARSHIP

The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review is offering a scholarship of \$200. Nurses who have graduated from an accredited school between July 1, 1923, and July 1, 1924, are eligible as applicants.

DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS NURSING

CLARA D. NOYES, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

Director, Nursing Service, American Red Cross

RED CROSS NURSES AND BONUS

NEWS of considerable interest to approximately 20,000 American Red Cross nurses assigned to service with the Army and Navy is that they are eligible for the bonus under the World War Veterans' Bonus Bill passed by Congress towards the end of May. Those nurses who served directly under the American Red Cross are not eligible, which rule held true for compensation for sickness and disability incurred in the line of duty. The Red Cross through its Chapters and Branches in every State has completed plans for assisting and, at the request of the War Department, will help to distribute application blanks to veterans. It is particularly anxious to be helpful to nurses. There is no immediate necessity for speed in returning application blanks since no cash payments will be made before March 1, 1925, and no loans can be granted for two years.

Adjusted service compensation is figured on the basis of \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 a day for overseas service, the first sixty days not being counted and a maximum of 500 days being set. Sums of \$50 or less will be paid in cash but, as stated, not before March 1, 1925. Larger sums will be issued in twenty-year insurance policies dated January 1, 1925, which will be valued at the equivalent of the adjusted service credit, plus 25 per cent, when purchased at regular insurance prices based on four per cent, compounded annually. The average insurance pol-

icy, it is estimated, will be valued at \$962 and the maximum \$1,900 for overseas service and \$1,600 for home service. Loans may be obtained on these policies after two years from the date of issuance up to 90 per cent of their current face value—that is to say that on a \$1,000 policy a national or state bank would advance a loan of \$87.93 at the end of two years and on that same policy at the end of nineteen years, a loan of \$831.23 could be obtained.

There are certain points that should be observed and they are included in the following:

Do not write for application blanks. These will be distributed as soon as prepared and unnecessary letters will only create confusion and delay.

Read carefully the instructions which will be printed with the application blank.

Do not pay fees other than any notary charges. The law prohibits any person from charging a fee for assistance in the collection of compensation.

Do not write the War Department for any information required by the blank. If the individual has not the information, he should supply it as best he can from memory. Inquiries to the Department would only serve to delay the case by the double search of the records which would be involved.

Mail application blanks in the envelopes which will be distributed at the same time. This will facilitate receipt of applications at the proper office.

For further information nurses should apply to their nearest Red Cross Chapter.

NURSING IN SOUTH AFRICA

M. Daisy Ingle, an American Red Cross nurse at work these past two

years among the Bechuanas, negroids of Kaffir descent, writes graphically of the difficulties of modern nursing in the appalling conditions existing among the natives in the Bechuanaland Protectorate which is north of the four states forming the Union of South Africa. She is associated with Dr. A. H. Kretchmar who is endeavoring to establish a dispensary and hospital among these people for whom both Livingstone and Moffatt labored at one time. She says:

Kanye, where we are located, is a large accumulation of mud huts with straw roofs and has a population of 18,000 to 20,000. They have no more idea of sanitation than chickens have. The stench of the place on a hot day is overwhelming. * * * Flies swarm in millions, cover the babies' eyes, crawl up their noses and in their mouths and ears and no one makes any attempt to shoo them off. * * *

We are trying to get obstetrical cases to come to us, but so far in vain. Their babies are born in their dark and dirty huts on the floor. The mother smears herself all over with rancid fat and red clay—that to them is a cure-all for any pain. The baby is likewise smeared as soon as born. The mother and baby have to stay in the one hut for three months after the baby is born. No man must visit them, not even the husband, so they are never willing for the doctor to be called until they are seemingly beyond human aid. The few who have accepted the gospel do gradually give up their heathen customs, clean up their homes, adopt European dress in place of their loin cloths of animal skins, which is all they wear, and wash *occasionally*. But to a newcomer, even they smell pretty strongly and in times of serious sickness or epidemics the most educated and intelligent will revert to heathenism, call in their witch doctors and practice their old superstitions.

MEMORIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Small training schools for nurses at three of the posts of those under the

Near East Relief accommodating 25,000 orphans on the plains near Alexandropol, Russian Armenia, are to be consolidated into one large one to be called the Edith Winchester Training School for Nurses, after an American Red Cross nurse, behind whose sacrifice thus honored is the sad story of the laying down of a youthful life on the altar of service to others. Miss Winchester was a 1918 graduate of the Frankford Hospital Training School, Philadelphia, and she enrolled that same year in the American Red Cross. She was referred to the Near East Relief and was assigned by them to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission in the Near East, where she died of typhus at Erivan on May 17, 1919, only four months after her arrival. The American Red Cross posthumous medal and citation issued in recognition of her services rendered as a nurse in the World War were sent to Miss Winchester's nearest relative.

In connection with the ten-year educational program which the Near East Relief is conducting utilizing students from the higher grades to be trained as nurses, Grace Blackwell (who recently arrived at Alexandropol after her vacation in the States) writes that they now have enough nurse graduates to run the other posts which will be mostly clinics. The serious cases will all be sent to Kozachi Post, where the Edith Winchester Training School for Nurses will be located.

ENROLLMENT ANNULLED

Another list of names of nurses whose Red Cross enrollment has been annulled for various reasons, after due investigation and consideration of the facts in the individual cases, is issued this

month. Nurses whose enrollment is annulled are reminded that their appointment cards and badges must be returned to the Nursing Service at National Headquarters, as they always remain the property of the Red Cross:

Blankvoort, Margaretha; Bell, Mrs. John B. (nee Miriam E. Hampton); Cahill, Mrs. T. F. (nee Alice Mae Donahue); Campbell, Mrs. Grace M. (nee Leonard); Campbell, Mrs. Katherine Mary (nee Kilgallen); Carroll, Mrs. Elinor Vaughan (nee Maxwell); Carton, Rose Gertrude; Christiansen, Alice; Clark, Mrs. Ralph (nee Monica Winifred Scott); Connors, Edith Agnes; Conway, Anne Gertrude; Corbett, Irene Mary; Cranker, Frances Josephine; Crosby, Mrs. Albert V. (nee Marion A. Parry); Cubberley, Marguerite Burtis; Cuffe, Lilian G.; Culveyhouse, Mrs. J. L. (nee Mary Augusta Thorpe); Curry, Mary Eveline; Curtis, Mrs. A. J. (nee Ruby Griffin Thomson); Davis, Hannah Edna; Delaney, Eleanor Catherine; DeLong, Mrs. Katherine (nee Wanzell); DePorego, Mrs. A. A. (nee Rose Bassinger); Donald, Agnes T.; Donohue, Mary A.; Dooley, Agnes Virginia; Doty, Permelia M.; Du Fresne, Mrs. Bertha (nee Varian); Dunham, Leila A.; Durrell, Katherine.

ITEMS

Helen Lillian Bridge, Director of the Warsaw School of Nursing, Poland, has arrived in the United States on leave after three years abroad. She spent some days at National Headquarters before leaving for Detroit for the Biennial Convention. It will be recalled that the *Journal* recently announced that Miss Bridge was decorated with the Order Polonia Restituta, the highest Polish Order

bestowed for the first time on a foreign woman.

Elizabeth M. Hunt returned to this country in June from Santo Domingo and has been visiting National Headquarters. Since April, 1922, she has been Superintendent of Nurses of the Training School in connection with the Military Hospital in the capitol of the Dominican Republic. Before this Miss Hunt was Chief Nurse of the Veterans' Bureau, District No. 5, Atlanta, Ga., going there from the Chautauqua platform where she was one of the successful group of American Red Cross nurse-speakers. Miss Hunt, who graduated from the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, spent one year in Berlin and two years in Paris before the war.

Nora Rennie and Helen Porter, graduates of the School of Nursing, Johns Hopkins Hospital, class of 1921, sailed on April 5 for Santo Domingo City, the capital of the Dominican Republic, to take charge of the Military Hospital of the Policia Nacional Dominicana. They will develop a Training School for fourteen native nurses and for hospital corps men in connection with this hospital.

We regret to record the death of Anna Scanlan, graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Training School, class of 1895, who succumbed to bronchial pneumonia at Bellevue Hospital on June 4 after two days' illness. She was born in Ireland and educated in France and England. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, she served under the American Red Cross in Italy from April 16, 1917, to September 5, 1918. In this service, as at Fortress Monroe in 1918, Miss Scanlan gained a reputation for courage, kindness and faithfulness.

A SUCCESSFUL HEALTH SHOW

Under the supervision of Edna W. Gorton (formerly on the staff of the Rochester, N. Y., General Hospital and now interested in Red Cross classes in Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick), in Athol, Mass., a health show was staged in January for three days in the Lyric Theatre, at which there was an attendance of 5,000 out of a population of 12,000.

The exhibits covered school health work, public health work, industrial health work, model housing, Red Cross health work, etc., and each afternoon and evening there was a program of good speakers with attractive plays, drills and moving pictures. The exhibit was sponsored by the Board of Health, the Board of Education, the Board of Trade, the American Red Cross and the Athol Woman's Club, and both program and attendance show what a nurse who is keenly interested in her own community can put over, apparently as an entertainment, but actually as a piece of good educational work.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

A DAY IN THE DISTRICT

BY MAUDE TRUESDALE, R.N.

ACCORDING to all traditions, a visiting nurse should be pictured starting joyfully out on her day's rounds, with a heart filled with enthusiasm and the spirit of service. However, this aims to be a faithful record of one cold, stormy December day in her experience. It must be confessed, therefore, that the nobility of the nursing profession, and of her own branch in particular, was not the uppermost thought in her mind, as she surrendered her umbrella to the northeast gale. It was requiring most of her attention to maintain an upright position on the icy sidewalk. Possibly, too, there was a lingering regret for that pleasant case she might have had,—the nice old lady going south for the winter. Or a sigh for the immaculate white uniform she could have been wearing in the "Hospital on the Hill."

But no time for such thoughts! By all the symptoms, it promised to be a busy day. First there were the new calls. The most urgent seemed to be this one from a doctor: "Will the nurse show the family how to administer oxygen to baby, very ill with pneumonia?" Then followed other orders. That call took her to the center of her district, a congested foreign section. As she climbed the dark stairway of the old tenement, it required no vivid imagination to picture the surroundings she would find. There were two scantily furnished rooms, one being without a window. At first she could not dis-

cover her patient in the crowd of relatives, friends, neighbors, and children, who were filling the little room and consuming all the available air. As they made way for her, a crib near the hot stove was revealed, and in it the most beautiful youngster she had ever seen. His big brown eyes seemed to look at her almost pleadingly, as his breath came in shallow quick gasps through dry lips. Every fighting instinct in her was aroused by the literal presence of the "Shadow" in the bluish-grey tint of his face, warning her it would be a hard struggle.

Quickly opening the windows and explaining that oxygen comes in fresh air (as well as in tanks from the drug store) and that the baby must have quiet, she cleared the room of all but the necessary helpers. Cuffs off, sleeves up, apron on,—and soon everything was ready for carrying out the doctor's orders. While adjusting the oxygen tank, she carefully instructed the mother in its use. "Every half hour it must be given for five minutes." Fortunately the mother was teachable, the medicines were being faithfully given, and the nurse went away, promising to return in the afternoon and making mental note of arrangements for a special night nurse.

The next visit was under more cheerful conditions, for neither race, color, creed nor environment can detract very much from the charm of a new baby,

and her spirits rose at the sight of this 9-pound boy. The older sister collected the necessary articles at the nurse's request, and soon his first bath was under way. Since he was the tenth member of the family to arrive, the mother may be forgiven if her welcome seemed a trifle forced. The nurse, however, gave him an extra hug for good measure, as she dressed him in "hand-downs" and placed him in his bed, improvised from a basket and pillow. (There is usually ample opportunity in most of the tenement homes for the exercise of one's inventive faculty.) Brother, aged 5, born in America, and Sister, 7, born in Ireland, had been interested spectators of the bath. Brother inquired, a little anxiously: "Is he an *American* baby?" "Yes, of course. Aren't *you* an American?" "Oh, yes, *I* am," was the proudly given reply, "but my sister isn't. She's *Irish*!" The nurse was obliged to interfere rather hastily in what threatened to be a swift and complete settlement of the international question thus arising. Peace being temporarily established, she proceeded to make the mother clean and comfortable with a bath and change of clothing. Then she showed the older sister how to boil the baby's bottle, and won her promise to have everything ready for the nurse's visit next day. A searching glance around disclosing no "pacifiers" or other contraband, she hurried on to her next patient.

Up three flights of stairs (somehow, her patients always seemed to choose top floors), she climbed to make her daily visit to Sam, the bright 13-year-old boy, home from the hospital after operations on leg and arm—osteomyelitis. He was getting about on crutches

now, but the doctor said that he could not return to school until fall. This, as well as, his physical condition, had worried the nurse. The services of a teacher for an hour three times a week had finally been secured. While the nurse changed the dressings, a little tactful questioning brought out the cheerful news that Sam's interest in his school work was reviving; the teacher, in his opinion, was "all right" and he needn't drop so far behind his class after all. The tired mother followed the nurse to the door to express her thanks, adding: "There's so much done for us poor, if we only know how to get it."

There was just time left to run in next door and do that dressing for little Joe, who had found the combination of matches and newspaper such an irresistible temptation. He was paying dearly now for that beautiful blaze, and the howl he set up at sight of the nurse was pathetic. With mother holding him, the poor little arm and back were speedily dressed. "Doing very well," was the verdict, even though Joe did not agree.

It was time now to return to the office for lunch, fill out records and histories, telephone reports to physicians and get the new calls for the afternoon. Here was another top-floor one. She found a chubby little girl sitting in a chair, her right leg very much swollen, and stiffly extended across a pillow on another chair. What had happened? Ten days ago she had a fall and had not been able to step on that foot since. Hadn't they called a doctor? No, one of the neighbors had thought rubbing would do it good, so she had been performing that "kind" act, until the

family became alarmed at the swelling and decided to ask the nurse's opinion. This was forthcoming in no uncertain terms. The child ought to go to the hospital at once. The family consented, and the nurse called an ambulance. The surgeon gave his diagnosis: "Very likely a fracture; the x-ray will prove it," while the big policeman delivered his opinion of "these neighbor-doctors" in vigorous language, which was a joy and delight to hear. The little girl, excited by the prospect of a ride in an automobile, submitted without objection to being carried down stairs, and was quickly on her way to expert care.

The nurse's footsteps lagged a little, approaching the next case. She always had wondered who invented that myth about nurses growing "hardened and indifferent to suffering." At any rate, she felt her own cheerfulness to be entirely artificial as she entered the bedroom of a little southern mother, a cancer victim. They both knew the end of such suffering was not far off, but eager as she was for her release, she would willingly endure the pain a little longer—"so not to spoil the boys' Christmas." The nurse always spent a long time here, using every device and resource at her command to bring comfort to that tortured body—a sponge bath, alcohol rub, new positions of pillows and air cushions, and finally the rest-bringing hypodermic. A whispered word of thanks as relief began to come, and the nurse went on, knowing too well that the boys' Christmas would be spoiled.

The afternoon was flying, and there were so many other things she had intended doing today. She wondered if that woman had kept her promise to

return to the clinic. Did Tony and Pasqualina have their tonsils out? Then the boy with tuberculosis,—could the doctor and she ever persuade him to go to the sanitarium? These must wait till tomorrow, along with the cheery little blind woman and the quaint old lady with the "delusions," who invariably had her hunting for bats in the bed and for squirrels under the dresser.

There was only time now to see what the oxygen had done for little Louis. She thought his color was a trifle better, but the pulse was far from reassuring. She went to the nearest telephone and reported the change to the doctor, receiving new orders for hypodermic stimulation and other emergency measures. "Only one chance in a thousand," but she hurried back, pursuing that one chance, to carry out the orders and await the slight rallying which followed. The special night nurse would be there in time for the next treatment, she assured the worried, grateful mother, and started home.

The storm had stopped at sunset and the clearing sky promised a brighter tomorrow. As she climbed wearily aboard the car and joined the ranks of the strap-hangers, her thoughts returned with some amusement to her "mood" of the morning. Well, this work might be strenuous, but when was it ever monotonous or boring? And who—of her patients—found the grey uniform "too depressing?" After all, there was something heartwarming and inspiring in their earnest, awkward expressions of thanks and appreciation. Somewhere she had seen the words:

If your name is to live at all, it is so much more to have it live in people's hearts, than only in their brains.

STUDENT NURSES' PAGE

A UNIQUE LEAGUE PROGRAM

BY JEANNETTE MORRISON

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

WOULD you like to hear all about the very successful program given in Philadelphia at William Penn High School by the student nurses of twenty hospitals of that city and the vicinity? They were asked to take charge of the April program of the Philadelphia League for Nursing Education, and each group of nurses took the responsibility for one number. The result showed what talent and originality is to be found in the various schools. Each school designed a poster which was used to announce its feature, giving the name of the act and of the school. The program was:

Part I—*The Probationer's Dream*—A Fantasy

Prologue

The Probies Arrive!

The Daily Dozen

Trial and Error or Stimuli and Response

The Anatomy Lesson

Nursing Methods

Play and Recreation

Just Off Duty

The Seniors Unbend

Dance and Minstrels

Soprano Solo

Soprano Solo

Impersonations

"And Now She Graduates"

Intermission

Part II—*Games of Healthland*

Oatmeal Song

Vegetable Men

Milk Song

March Song

Processional and Hymn to the Flag

The Probationer's Dream.—The Prologue takes place in the students' living

room, where the girls are dancing to the music of a victrola. Finally tiring of this pleasure, they all leave the room except one probationer who has fallen asleep in an easy chair. Her dream follows:

The office of a hospital is shown, with a stern looking superintendent sitting at the desk writing. A trim maid in uniform is dusting. The first probationer to come is a very stylishly dressed young lady, carrying a cane. She is questioned and told to be seated, when the second one makes her appearance. She is a stupid looking country girl, who mistakes the maid for the superintendent. When asked by the superintendent her reasons for entering training, her answer is: "Well, I can scrub and wash dishes fine." The third and last to enter is a timid young girl who is dragged in by a determined Irish mother. The three promising (?) applicants are accepted and are shown to their rooms by the maid.

Next, a group of fourteen probationers execute Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" in a perfect manner.

After this, some amazing uses of the hot-water bottle are discovered in the practical nursing class. One girl thinks it could be used as an air-cushion; another thinks it may be used in an appendicitis case. The answers given by the students in Anatomy cause one to wonder if they are speaking of creatures of another planet.

This class is dismissed, and after a

time the girls are seen coming off duty. Their first thought is for refreshments, and amidst much chattering they are reproved by a night nurse who wishes to sleep. They go to their rooms after this, in a rather bad humor.

The Seniors unbend when, on entering the living room, they find a group of lonely probes who are playing ukeleles and singing. They decide to join in and help, and as a result everyone feels very much better.

Then Pierrot and Pierrette, dressed in costumes of black and white, dance gracefully in the spot-light, and a group of minstrels come, bringing their instruments, and tell stories and jokes and sing to the accompaniment of banjos.

"A Little Bit of Honey" and "Sunbeams," both soprano solos, are beautifully sung.

Then a march is heard, and Stowkowski's orchestra, including Madam Schumann-Heinck, Irene Castle, Irene

Bordoni, and Edgar Guest, march in. A sailor boy recites a humorous dinky selection, and Irene Castle dances.

And now she graduates! She is a Senior now, and knows it all. Nothing more can possibly be learned. Prizes are awarded, such as a head of cabbage and an alarm clock. After the exercises the sleeping probie is awakened by a Senior who "hopes she hasn't had too bad a dream."

To close the program, a series of health songs were sung, including "The Milk Song" and "Oatmeal Song." The Vegetable Men, dressed in paper costumes to cleverly represent turnips, carrots and lettuce, danced and sang on the green.

The ensemble was very impressive. The students in uniform, marching two by two, came slowly down the aisles and met those in costume on the stage, joining with them in singing "The Hymn to the Flag."

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

The two scholarships from the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund for 1924-25 have been awarded to Gertrude E. Kellogg, Fenchow, China, and to Elizabeth Sheridan, Little Rock, Ark. Miss Kellogg is a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and Miss Sheridan of Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

Ella M. Rafuse of Boston stood second among the candidates, but as she was eligible for a LaVerne Noyes scholarship, she withdrew her name in favor of Miss Sheridan, who stood first among the alternates.

ARM VERSUS LEG AS VACCINATION SITE

The inadvisability of using the leg as the site for vaccination in adults is illustrated by the fact that, out of 37 persons on the staff of the State Department of Health, who had never previously been vaccinated, three so vaccinated lost more than half as much time as all of the other 34 previously unvaccinated ones. One was incapacitated for seven and one-half days, one for eleven, and another for fourteen days. Among the previously unvaccinated those vaccinated on the leg lost on the average six times as many days as those vaccinated on the arm.

As was to be expected, the reactions in these previously unvaccinated adults were much more severe than those commonly observed in children. The average days of incapacity per person for all those previously unvaccinated was twelve times as great as for all those who had been vaccinated, however remotely, in the past. The average incapacity for the former was 2.4 days as compared with 0.2 days for the latter.—From Health News, New York State Department of Health, Feb. 4, 1924.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. Letters should not exceed 250 words and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

EQUAL RIGHTS

DEAR EDITOR: In the discussion of what an "Equal Rights" amendment to the United States Constitution may or may not do for the position of women it may be pointed out that the whole subject of mothers' or widows' pensions and maternity aid is coming to be differently regarded by workers and authorities in those social reforms. Such measures are now seen to be for the benefit of the race instead of merely aid to women. The Children's Bureau which used to use the term "Mothers' Pensions" now writes in a recent publication: "The earlier familiar title * * * Mothers' pensions * * * is becoming obsolete. * * * The emphasis is being placed on Home Care for Children." Judge Lindsey says: "I heartily favor the Equal Rights Amendment. * * * Special legislation is in fact not for women at all, but for children. Colorado makes no distinction as to parent." The Colorado law says: "A parent or other person" in its provision for dependent or neglected children,—we may soon, therefore, see widowed fathers receiving "maintenance for children," and why not? Fears for the Sheppard Towner Act under Equal Rights are already subsiding as it is clear that all babies born are not girls and that husbands are equally benefited by a reduced death rate of mothers in childbirth and a diminished infant mortality. Age-of-consent laws would certainly be more effective if applied to both boys and girls and here, too, as a matter of fact, we find examples where progressive states are now legally protecting the youth of both sexes against sex offenses. There is a glimpse of future possibilities here. Labor legislation presents the strongest case in opposition, because men don't want it for themselves. Yet this too is full of danger if applied only to women,—consider what the results will be if the legal exclusion of women from opportunities to work be extensively attained throughout all our states. They will be pushed back into the position they were in

a hundred years ago, and it will not be easy to break through again if shut out by specific legislation. The wretched strain and struggle and overwork in our labor world are caused basically by poverty and it will not help that to make it harder for women to find self-support. A quite different treatment is indicated for the disease of poverty. Moreover we claim that the very reason women have been handicapped in competing with men is the inferior position which custom, the common law, and the canon law have heretofore given them. It has put them in the class with aliens. We must get them out of this. A good Labor Party, such as seems now to be on the way, should offer the best promise of dealing effectively with the conditions of labor in the future for men and women both. We might then arrive at: 1. Ample protection for boys and girls up to a given age (this protection has, so far, I fear, been hindered by the frequent linking of "Women and Children" together in attempts to legislate). 2. Equal conditions of protection for young workers of both sexes in industry. 3. Equal rights and opportunities for adult men and women without restriction or exclusion based on sex alone—such restriction or exclusion to be based only on physical fitness, or age, or the dangers of an occupation, or general hygiene applicable to human beings. Women would then be able to give men a lead—not just tag submissively after them in industry. Motherhood as we have pointed out is a race service and it is possible that fatherhood may also come to be so regarded. We are beginning to learn that sterility may be traced to an overworked father. We must come to see that all labor legislation should aim at health conservation. Now, health is not a sex privilege. We claim, too, that fundamental rights of citizens should be declared in our federal constitution, not left to the several states. State laws are too easily altered or overthrown by selfish elements and too difficult of improvement by reform elements.

Pennsylvania

LAVERNIA L. DOCK.

CLASSIFICATION OF NURSES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

DEAR EDITOR: In view of the possibility of the passing of a bill, the Committee felt that a new brief should be prepared in regard to the professional status of nurses, by some one not in the Government service. There follows herewith a copy of the brief prepared by Laura R. Logan, President of the National League of Nursing Education, which expresses very wonderfully the thought which has been in the minds of all nurses in regard to their status:

"Following is, as you know, the paragraph from the Act giving the qualification for Professional and Scientific service:

'The Professional and Scientific service shall include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to perform routine, advisory, administrative or research work, which is based upon the established principles of a profession or science, and which requires professional, scientific or technical training, equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing.'

"First, I should like to discuss nursing as a service based upon the established principles of (a) a profession, (b) a science. A profession is, according to dictionary definition, 'an occupation that properly involves liberal education or its equivalent.' This definition obviously invites the question: 'What is a liberal education?' Any student of education will tell you that this question has been asked through centuries, and that its answer has varied according to the period in which it was raised and according to the group replying. Today it is pretty well the opinion of leading educators that a liberal education is an education which prepares for life and which is based upon a sound body of knowledge with due respect to its value, not only to the individual, but to society as well. That nursing is a vocation based upon a sound body of knowledge which prepares the individual not only for her own living, but also makes her a useful citizen, I propose to show later. Upon this basis, nursing belongs to the professional service group.

"Next, discussing nursing as a service based upon 'established principles of a science.'

Science defined is 'knowledge classified and made available in work, life and the search for truth.' Today there are large groupings of knowledge which underlie the practice of professional nursing and upon which the practice of professional nursing is built. These groupings include special science courses in Anatomy and Physiology, Bacteriology, Chemistry and still others. In addition, there are carefully planned technical courses in nursing.

"So far, I have engaged rather in generalization with reference to the terms 'professional' and 'science,' and nursing in its relation to these terms. I now propose to discuss nursing as a 'professional, scientific or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing.' The time generally accepted for a course leading to the diploma of graduate nurse in an accredited school of nursing is 33 to 34 months, spread over a period of three years. The time necessary to complete a college education is 32 months, spread over four years. In point of actual time then, the student nurse spends a larger period than the college student in her particular school. As already indicated, the subjects covered in the nursing school curriculum include these sciences underlying the practice of nursing and promotion of health, and all phases of nursing based upon these sciences with their co-ordinated application in the actual field. It is an enormous, and not too well appreciated fact, that in nursing education today we have those very elements which modern educators are acclaiming as liberal education; scientific class room instruction and a life field for the actual practice of this instruction. This, then, is a brief statement of the undergraduate preparation for nursing, which in itself presents a most advantageous equivalent, both in education acquired and in life and social values to college graduation.

"There are other points which need to be considered in this argument, and they are:

1. The increase in University Schools of Nursing and that such universities as Yale and Western Reserve now include a Nursing School.
2. That today many graduate nurses are college graduates even before they enter a nursing school.

3. That nursing is following the trend of other professional vocations in that it is tending toward specialization with the special preparation involved.

"I would like to supplement number 3 with a brief statement. In the specialist group, there is the nurse administrator in hospitals and schools of nursing, the nurse teacher in schools of nursing and the nurse administrator and teacher in the Public Health Nursing field. In addition, the nurse is filling a variety of other special positions in social, civic and welfare work. The group of nurse specialists now make up a large proportion of the nursing body. The professional preparation of this group does not end with their undergraduate nursing course. Practically all of them have had highly trained technical preparation in the form of postgraduate courses in their particular field. The opposition may present the argument that there are some schools of nursing below standard; therefore, its graduates should not be included in a vocation described as professional. In the light of our knowledge of the renovation which has gone on in medical schools and is still going on, this argument is singular and utterly lacking in scientific intelligent thought as an argument to discriminate against nursing as a profession.

"As a nurse educator and as President of the National League of Nursing Education, I have dealt mainly with the educational values of nursing in their relation to a college equivalent. This, as I understand it, is the point to be established. As an individual and citizen, I am appalled by the possibilities which might result through classifying nurses in other than the professional group. More and more are the students of social history expounding the fact that social progress is dependent upon the health of the people. Large numbers of nurses are occupied in work which has a very direct effect upon national health and national welfare. Moreover, the number so occupied is far below the demand for these nurses. To better meet this demand everywhere, the effort is being made to recruit into schools of nursing well qualified women of a high type. A government act which places nurses outside the professional group would, I fear, produce a tremendous blocking of en-

rollment of desirable students in nursing schools.

"The young woman of today wants a vocation that will offer service. The opportunity for service as a Public Health Nurse in the community, state and national program of health, makes a striking appeal to the thinking, intelligent woman. But, public servant as the nurse is, denial of professional status by the Government would, without a doubt, bring about a situation which would react alarmingly upon the entire movement for skilled, scientific nursing and a National Health Program."

LUCY MINNIGERODE, *Chairman.*

DOES BOBBED HAIR INTERFERE WITH THE EFFICIENCY OF THE STUDENT NURSE?

DEAR EDITOR: The most discussed question of today is, Shall the bobbed-haired young woman be admitted to the training schools? If not, why not? Since 90 per cent of women, young and old, have their hair bobbed and if we continue to exclude them from our training schools, will we have sufficient number of students to carry on the work or will the shortage be so acute as to interfere with the efficient service in the hospital and the future private duty nurse? Since the days of Florence Nightingale the high collar and trailing skirt have been discarded for sanitary reasons and for comfort. Then why not accept the inevitable and try to eliminate the shortage of student nurses by admitting the bobbed-haired young woman, compelling her to wear her hair in a net while on duty. I would like to hear from other superintendents in regard to this question.

Colorado

H. J.

PROGRAMS FOR NURSES' MEETINGS

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to know how nurses in other parts of the country feel about nurses' meetings. Are we accomplishing our purpose in holding them? I feel that we are not, yet I have little constructive criticism to offer. Do the doctors' papers read at many meetings help in any way to raise our standards or stimulate us to better efforts? I feel they do not. Am I right or wrong? We put a lot of time,

thought, and some money into each meeting, yet the results have never been satisfactory to me,—possibly we lack a definite goal.

B.

(The program enclosed with this letter seems an unusually good one, covering several phases of nursing work.)

AN OVER-SUPPLY OF NURSES IN HAWAII?

DEAR EDITOR: Many inquiries come from nurses on the mainland, as to nursing conditions in the Islands. We may say here, for the benefit of all interested, that no nurse should take such an expensive trip without sufficient funds for return. Owing to our geographical position, nursing in the Islands is very uncertain. There are times when nurses are at a premium and there are times when the supply of nurses exceeds the demand. The tourists come for the winter months, so do the nurses, leaving the Islands in the summer without sufficient numbers to take care of the sick.

HORTENSE JACKSON, R.N.,
*President, Nurses' Association,
Territory Hawaii.*

MEN NURSES IN OUR PROFESSION

DEAR EDITOR: There are doubtless many things which if we knew more about we would all hasten to do our part to right or improve. One of these wrongs still waiting our attention and action concerns the men nurses of our profession and the recognition and place to which they have a right in our nursing world and with the public. There are so many opportunities of need and service for the woman nurse that we forget that the graduate and registered man nurse is also meeting a need that, although not as broad in its scope, is surely of equal importance to those needing that service. There are many of the special hospitals today that depend on the man as well as on the woman nurse for the right care of their sick. Some of these, with their affiliations, have made his course of the same length of time and as correspondingly a fine one as that of their women nurses. It may be a surprise to many nurses belonging to our

alumni, state and national associations, that the men who are doing this nursing service in hospitals or private families have no representation in these associations. It has probably been forgotten by many of us that the purposes of these large organizations embrace ideals and standards that concern the whole nursing profession and that they are incorporated solely for the purpose of help and protection to the nurse and the public. By failing to recognize the same need and protection for the man nurse in our profession it would seem that they were failing in the obligations that they assumed. If the hospitals have realized the need of higher standards and requirements from the man nurse, is it not time that our state and national associations recognized the part they can do by making a regulation of requirement so that the graduate and registered men nurses can become active members and co-workers with women? Certain things in the training of the man nurse must logically be different from those for women. The by-laws of our state and national associations have failed to allow for this difference inasmuch as they make obstetrical and children's nursing a requirement for membership. An amendment has just been submitted to the National Association making the substitution for men of genito-urinary training in place of obstetrical and children's training for women. This amendment would seem a fair way of bringing graduate men nurses into active membership.

Massachusetts

M. H. R.

THE NURSES' RELIEF FUND

DEAR EDITOR: Just a few lines to say how grateful I am for the help I have received from the Nurses' Relief Fund. It was a great comfort to me to know that each month I would receive the check, and especially when I began to get well, for I had quite an expense in buying surgical dressings. Everyone was so very good to me during my illness, and especially the nurses from Hahne-mann and Presbyterian Hospitals of Philadelphia; also nurses from New York whom I have not yet met. I have fully recovered and now weigh 120 pounds, and as I am able to return to work, I shall not need to draw on the Relief Fund any longer. I want the nurses

of the country to know how much I have appreciated the assistance from the Fund.

S. M. H.

(NOTE: Miss H. was at death's door for months and was not expected to recover; for a long time the checks were sent to the State Chairman for her.—E. E. Golding, Chairman National Committee.)

JOURNALS ON HAND

Mrs. John F. Broecker, R. R. 3, New Albany, Ind., has a complete file of the *Journal* for 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1923, also all but the November issue of 1922, also copies of 1918 from June on. Anyone wishing these may have them by paying postage to the point of delivery.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The editors will welcome questions and will endeavor to secure authoritative answers for them.

25. Kindly inform me if a National Red Cross nurse has to pay a personal tax if she owns property in a city.

Enrollment in the Red Cross Nursing Service does not exempt a person from paying either federal or personal tax.

26. Is a Red Cross nurse eligible to join

the American Legion if she signed for Home Service?

A nurse is only eligible for membership in the American Legion if she served in the Army or Navy during the war. In other words, she had to be federalized to be eligible for this membership.

IDA F. BUTLER,

Acting Director, Nursing Service.

CHEAPEST VACATION MAY BE HEALTHIEST

Spend it out of doors!

This is the only guarantee of a happy, healthy vacation.

Weeks of planning and weeks of saving for a summer holiday are all well spent if the worker can come back to his task with quieted nerves, hardened muscles and a new zest for his job. The best way to accomplish this is to spend as much time as possible in wholesome—not over strenuous—exercise and in rest, outside of the strange shelters built by man.

Such a holiday is available to every one without extra cost.—Hygeia.

THE "BORDEAUX SCHOOL"

The cornerstone of the new hospital at Bagatelles was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on March 16. This is the third experience of the kind at Bagatelles in three years; first was the beginning of the Rockefeller Dispensary, two years ago the American Nurses' Memorial, and now comes the greatly needed new hospital. Thus does Dr. Hamilton see her dream of a well-rounded service taking visible form.

Operating room ceremonial is in need of readjustment. Nurses and internes—and some surgeons—are obsessed with the belief that the preparation of the field of operation, carried out with a ritual that makes a Greek Church high mass look simple by comparison, will in some way prevent postoperative shock and intestinal paresis. In the observance of this ritual there is an enormous wastage of towels, sheets, suture materials and solutions.

George de Tarnowsky, M.D., "Simplicity of Technic."—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 10, '24.

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NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

NURSES' RELIEF FUND REPORT FOR MAY, 1924

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance on hand April 30----- | \$18,507.94 |
| Interest on bonds ----- | 491.58 |
| | <hr/> \$18,999.52 |

Receipts

| | |
|---|--------|
| California: Dist. 1, \$47; Dist. 5, \$55; Dist. 7, \$31.50; Dist. 8, \$19; Dist. 9, \$34.35; Dist. 10, \$11; Dist. 13, \$5; Dist. 16, \$12; Dist. 17, \$1 ----- | 215.85 |
| Georgia: University Hospital Alum- nae, Augusta, \$25; State Nurses' Assn., \$50 ----- | 75.00 |
| Illinois: Anonymous, \$10; one in- dividual, Chicago, \$1----- | 11.00 |
| Iowa: Dist. 7----- | 79.00 |
| Kansas: Dist. 6, \$38; State Nurses' Assn., \$9 ----- | 47.00 |
| Massachusetts: Danvers State Hos- pital Alumnae Assn.----- | 10.00 |
| Michigan: Dist. 1, \$31; Dist. 3, \$5; Dist. 9, \$16; omitted in April re- port, 20 cents ----- | 52.20 |
| Minnesota: Dist. 2, \$9; Dist. 3, \$60; Dist. 4, \$22.75; Dist. 5, \$1-- | 92.75 |
| Missouri: One individual, Trenton-- | 5.00 |
| Nebraska: One individual----- | 1.00 |
| Nevada: Dists. 1 and 2----- | 31.00 |
| New Jersey: Dist. 1, \$63; State Nurses' Assn., \$183; one individ- ual, \$5 ----- | 251.00 |
| New York: Dist. 13, New York Infirmary Nurses' Alumnae Assn., \$10; pupil nurses, New York Hospital, \$65; five individuals, \$29 | 104.00 |
| Ohio: Dist. 4, \$82; Dist. 5, \$25; Dist. 8, \$50; Dist. 11, \$34; Dist. 12, \$155.75; Cincinnati General Hospital Alumnae Assn., \$25; Jewish Hospital Alumnae Assn., \$25; Seton Hospital Alumnae Assn., \$25; Good Samaritan Hos- pital Alumnae Assn., \$25; Christ Hospital Alumnae Assn., \$25; Dea- coness Hospital Alumnae Assn., \$15; Bethesda Hospital Alumnae Assn., \$15; Mercy Hospital Alum- nae Assn., \$25; Salem City Hos- | |

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| pital Alumnae Assn., \$5; Grace Brown Memorial Hospital Alum- nae Assn., Conneaut, \$10----- | 541.75 |
| Oklahoma: Dist. 1 ----- | 23.00 |
| South Carolina: State Nurses' Assn. ----- | 216.50 |
| Washington: Dist. 2, King County Graduate Nurses, \$285; Dist. 3, State Nurses' Assn., \$5----- | 290.00 |
| Wisconsin: Dist. 2 ----- | 42.00 |
| Wyoming: Fifty members, State Nurses' Assn.----- | 25.00 |
| Check returned by applicant----- | 15.00 |
| Check lost in transit----- | 15.00 |
| Check burned in error----- | 15.00 |
| Total receipts ----- | <hr/> \$21,157.57 |

Disbursements

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| Paid to forty-seven applicants----- | \$695.00 |
| Exchange on checks ----- | .60 |
| Refunded ----- | 10.00 |
| | <hr/> \$705.60 |
| Balance on hand May 31, 1924----- | \$20,451.97 |
| Invested funds ----- | 71,951.57 |
| | <hr/> \$92,403.54 |

NOTE:—The \$38.00 contributed by Dis-
trict No. 6 of the Kansas State Nurses' Asso-
ciation was raised by receipts from the sale
of calendars.

All contributions for the Relief Fund should
be payable to Nurses' Relief Fund and sent
to the State Chairman; she in turn will mail
the checks to the American Nurses' Associa-
tion, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
If address of the Chairman of the State Com-
mittee on the Relief Fund is not known, then
mail checks to the Headquarters' office of the
American Nurses' Association, 370 Seventh
Avenue, New York. Requests for leaflets
should be sent to the Secretary at the same
address. For application blanks for bene-
ficiaries and other information, address Eliza-
beth E. Golding, Chairman, 317 West 45th
Street, New York, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB MEMORIAL FUND TO JUNE 10, 1924

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Previously acknowledged ----- | \$28,633.34 |
| California: Fresno County Nurses' | |

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|---|-------------|--|----------|
| Assn., Fresno, \$10; University of California Nurses' Alumnae Assn., San Francisco, \$5; Los Angeles County Hospital Nurses' Alumnae, Los Angeles, \$10; Santa Clara County Nurses' Assn., San Jose, \$10 ----- | 35.00 | Indiana: District No. 1 Association ----- | 5.00 |
| District of Columbia: Garfield Alumnae Assn., Washington, \$10; Sibley Memorial Hospital Alumnae Assn., Washington, \$5 ----- | 15.00 | Massachusetts: Lawrence General Hospital Nurses' Alumnae, \$10; Peter Bent Brigham Hospital Nurses Alumnae Assn., Boston, \$10 ----- | 20.00 |
| Georgia: Fourth District Association, Savannah ----- | 2.50 | New York: The Cortland Alumnae Assn., Cortland, \$5; Brooklyn Hospital Training School Alumnae Assn., \$5 ----- | 10.00 |
| Indiana: District 1 Association, Kendallville ----- | 5.00 | | \$698.52 |
| Massachusetts: Lawrence General Hospital Alumnae Assn., Lawrence, \$10; Lynn Hospital Alumnae Assn., Lynn, \$5 ----- | 15.00 | Contributions to either fund may be sent to the Treasurer, Mary M. Riddle, 36 Fairfield St., Boston, Mass. Checks should be made out separately, payable to Mary M. Riddle, Treasurer. | |
| Minnesota: Bethesda Hospital Alumnae, St. Paul ----- | 10.00 | ARMY NURSE CORPS | |
| New Hampshire: Elliot Hospital Alumnae Assn., Manchester ----- | 5.00 | During the month of May, the following named members of the Army Nurse Corps were transferred to the stations indicated: | |
| New Jersey: The Alumnae Assn. of Middlesex General Hospital, New Brunswick ----- | 5.00 | To William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 2nd Lieuts. Jessie C. Thompson, Flora Culver, Nellie Waddington; to Station Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 2nd Lieuts. Celena A. M. Finnegan, Edna D. Umbach; to Station Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 2nd Lieut. Mary C. Scherer; to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 2nd Lieuts. Millicent E. King, Minerva Musselman, Eilian Davies, Alice G. Griffin, Clifton A. Grinnell, Dorothea Johnston, Helen M. Karhu, Esther Klain, Mary E. Ray, Maidie E. Tilley, Violet E. Neith; to Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., 2nd Lieuts. Sara Connerth, Lyda Rodgers; to Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 2nd Lieut. Lucy R. Taylor; to Station Hospital, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 2nd Lieuts. Alma R. Hagen, Katherine E. Walsh; to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1st Lieut. Angeline L. Staples, 2nd Lieut. Barbara Ziegler. | |
| New York: Alumnae Assn. of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, \$50; Brooklyn Hospital Training School, Brooklyn, \$5; St. Francis Hospital Alumnae Assn., Poughkeepsie, \$10 ----- | 65.00 | Orders have been issued for the separation from the service of the following named members of the Corps: 2nd Lieuts. Lenora E. Achatz, Laura A. Boness, Marguerite Bottema, Mary L. Brady, Daisy D. Clark, Grace M. Crigler, Emma M. Davis, Grace Dean, Lylan M. Grady, Anna A. Halvorson, Clementine Holcomb, June H. Howard, Jessie A. Keating, Katherine E. Kelly, Katherine S. King, Ella H. Malm, Selma F. Rappana, | |
| Washington: Washington State Nurses' Assn. ----- | 5.00 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | \$28,795.84 | | |

REPORT OF THE McISAAC LOAN FUND TO JUNE 10, 1924

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| On hand at last report ----- | \$621.02 |
| California: Fresno County Nurses' Assn., Fresno, \$10; Los Angeles County Hospital Nurses' Assn., Los Angeles, \$10; Santa Clara County Nurses' Assn., San Jose, \$10 ----- | 30.00 |
| District of Columbia: Garfield Alumnae Assn., Washington, \$5; Sibley Memorial Hospital Assn., \$5 ----- | 10.00 |
| Georgia Fourth District Association, Savannah ----- | 2.50 |

5.00

Elizabeth M. Stallman, Barbara L. Vincent,
Josephine E. Ziesing.

JULIA C. STIMSON,
Major, Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps.

ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING

The graduating exercises of the Army School of Nursing took place on June 6, in the formal garden of the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington. They were conducted with the graduating exercises of the other schools which compose the Army Medical Center: The Army Medical School, The Army Veterinary School, and the Army Dental School. The exercises were impressive, consisting of a formal review and parade, with the presentation of the graduating classes of the four schools. The Secretary of War and the Surgeon General made addresses. There were forty-five members of the class. Prior to the graduating exercises, the Senior class of the Army School held a Class Day program. The whole week has been full of commencement affairs, beginning with the Baccalaureate sermon, and including a tea dance, picnic supper given by the Army Nurse Corps, a garden party at the White House, Senior luncheon, Red Cross dance, Senior and Intermediate breakfast and alumnae banquet, and the Senior Ball.

JULIA C. STIMSON,
Major, Supt., Army Nurse Corps,
Dean, Army School of Nursing.

NAVY NURSE CORPS

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1924

Transfers: To *Canacao, P. I.*, Jane E. Hamilton; to *Guam*, Laura A. Roburds (via Argonne), Nellie M. Skinner (via Argonne); to *Mare Island, Calif.*, Rosa L. Lane, Helen L. McKenzie, Chief Nurse, Bess C. Sander-son; to *Newport, R. I.*, Josephine A. Phelps; to *U. S. S. Mercy*, Julia Moehr; to *U. S. S. Relief*, Marie-Louise Breingan; to *Washington, D. C.*, Rosa C. Wertz.

Honorable Discharge: Margaret F. Bresnahan, Margaret M. Brown.

Resignations: Veta B. Markley, Florence K. Missimer, Loise Potter.

Discharged from Inactive Status: Marion E. Lush.

J. BEATRICE BOWMAN,
Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Transfers: To Baltimore, Md., Elizabeth Burke; to Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y., Emma Anderson; to Boston, Mass., Eunice Worrell; to Chicago, Ill., Agnes Lally; to Fort Stanton, N. M., Clarice Buhrnam; to Key West, Fla., Jessie MacFarlane, Georgia Bigler; to Port Townsend, Wash., Helen Hunt; to St. Louis, Mo., Nell Webb; to Hudson St., New York, Irene Brown, Emily Schmitz; to San Francisco, Calif., Mary Neylon, Annie Gillespie; to Norfolk, Va., Annie R. Bransfield.

Reinstatements: Mary Keegan, Rachael Hamilton, Pearl Finwall.

New Assignments: Mary Giles, Louise Kodadek, Mary B. Alexander, Hazel Cupit, Margaret Hill.

LUCY MINNIGERODÉ,
Supt. of Nurses, U. S. P. H. S.

U. S. VETERANS' BUREAU NURSING SERVICE

HOSPITAL SERVICE. Transfers: To Wash- ington, D. C., Cora D. Bouley; to Asst. Supt. of Nurses, Central Office, Helen K. Smith, C. N.; to Alexandria, La., Gertrude Duchez, LuGene Clark; to Legion, Tex., Kathleen Binns; to Federal Park, Md., Grace A. Pengilly, Clara M. Spielman; to Augusta, Ga., Elizabeth Pittman; to Ft. Bayard, N. M., Jessie S. Wright, Janet Cochrane, Lisetta Korb, Thelma Cox, Mrs. Grace I. Tillotson; to Northampton, Mass., Matilda McDonald, Sadie Thibodeau, Jean A. McIsaac, Mary G. Pettitt, Mrs. Katherine Tanguay, Katherine E. J. McCormick, H. N.; to Chillicothe, O., Mrs. Dora L. Read, H.N., Flora Schumacher, C.N.; to American Lake, Wash., Freda E. Becker, Esther Julian, H.N., Julia M. Magagnini, Irene A. Jennings, Mrs. Catherine B. Lithgow, Margaret B. Casey, Mayme Pyle, H.N., Hazel Manning; to Tacoma, Wash., Clara Quinlan, C.N.; to Helena, Mont., Anna Daley, C.N.; to Ft. McKenzie, Wyo., Ada E. Potter, Teresa G. Collins, H.N.; to New- port, Ky., Alpha Hoover, Asst. C.N.

Reinstatements: Mrs. Rose S. Bach, Mar- guerite O'Neill, Harriet S. Hunter, Edna G. Van Hooser, Mary J. Heindel, Annie M. Killam, Ruth Y. DeCoteau, Ina V. Boyer, Alma A. Houser, Celia F. Battey.

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DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE. *Transfers:* To Gulfport, Miss., Sallie E. Lawrence.

Reinstatements: Mrs. Tyldesley Sands Taylor.

On May 12, the U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 95, Northampton, Mass., was formally opened. Margaret S. Belyea, formerly Instructor in Neuro-Psychiatric Nursing, with the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, has been appointed as Chief Nurse at this hospital. Helen K. Smith, formerly Chief Nurse at U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 72, Helena, Mont., has been assigned to duty at Central Office as Assistant to the Superintendent of Nurses.

MARY A. HICKEY,
Superintendent of Nurses.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

THE U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION will hold an open competitive examination, July 9, to fill vacancies in the Panama Canal Service. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Alabama: Selma.—THE VAUGHAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 8 on May 12 in the nurses' dining room of the hospital. The address was given by Dr. E. G. Gammon; diplomas were presented by Dr. F. G. DuBose. A reception followed the exercises. The class presented the staff with a silver tea service.

California: The fifth annual convention of the California State Organization for Public Health Nursing, the ninth annual convention of the STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION and the twenty-first annual convention of The California State Nurses' Association was held in Pasadena on May 20-24. Janette F. Peterson, presiding for the State Association; Anna C. Jammé, for the League; and Ellenor Hazen for the Organization for Public Health Nursing. An amendment to the by-laws of the State Association to discontinue including the subscription to *The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing* in the dues was considered and after a long and interesting discussion it was decided to continue the arrangement as at present. M. Adelaide Waterman, for eight and one-half years Editor of the *Journal* tendered her resignation which was accepted with deep regrets. Margaret

Rice, formerly of Seattle, and now a member of District No. 18 was appointed her successor. Two new district associations, Stanislaus County and San Pedro were added to the membership. The California State Nurses' Association this year celebrates its twenty-first birthday with twenty-one Districts. Mary E. Davis of San Francisco was elected President of the Organization for Public Health Nursing; Anna C. Jammé was re-elected President of the League, and Mrs. Janette F. Peterson was reelected President of the State Association. A splendid program was planned and carried out, delegates freely taking part on the program and in discussion. Santa Cruz was chosen for the meeting place of the 1925 Convention and the 1924 Convention adjourned to be the guests of Districts Nos. 5, 18, and 19, at the Community Play House to see Jane Cleg given by the Community players. **Los Angeles.**—DISTRICT 5 held a regular meeting on May 6 at the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Deitrich reported encouraging progress on the Club House. Mrs. Peterson, State President, gave an interesting talk, urging coöperation between the Districts. This was followed by a good discussion of the problems presented. **Pasadena.**—PASADENA HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 18 at the Neighborhood Church on May 27. The address was given by Captain Paul Perigord. Donald R. Dickey presented the diplomas. A reception followed at the Nurses' Residence. **San Francisco.**—THE STANFORD SCHOOL OF NURSING celebrated its thirtieth anniversary by the first reunion of its graduates, on May 14, and commencement, as described in the June *Journal*. The gift from the class of 1924 to the School is a mahogany clock with Westminster chimes.

Colorado: Denver.—THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO SCHOOL OF NURSING, which has been closed since 1922 pending the opening of the University of Colorado School of Medicine and the Colorado General Hospital, will reopen in September. The school offers two courses, one of five years leading to a B.S. degree and a diploma in nursing, and one a three-year diploma course. Exceptionally good living conditions have been provided and students in both courses will live, during the time when they are obtaining hospital experience, in the new, modern and attractive

Residence Hall which adjoins the hospital buildings.

Connecticut: Bridgeport.—THE BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL held graduation exercises for a class of fifty-three, the largest in its history, on April 22, in the United Congregational Church. The report of the School by its Superintendent, Leone N. Ivers, was followed by the address to the graduates by Annie W. Goodrich. Dr. Charles C. Godfrey presented the diplomas and pins. A banquet and dance followed the exercises. On the evening of May 10, the class banquet was held at Housatonic Lodge, the training school staff being guests. **New Haven.**—THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held commencement exercises for a class of 23 at Sprague Memorial Hall on May 28.

Delaware: THE DELAWARE STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its spring meeting at the home of Mrs. Allan Speakman, at Claymont, on June 3. Two members were appointed delegates to the Convention in Detroit, and two to the Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at Rehoboth, Delaware, in July, the other delegates to be appointed by the President at a later date. Following the business meeting a delightful supper was served by Mrs. Speakman. In the evening, Dr. David A. Ward, Superintendent of Public Schools, gave an interesting address on Thrift.

District of Columbia: On Memorial Day, the grave of Jane A. Delano in Arlington National Cemetery was decorated, not only by the small flag and the poppy placed there by the Government and the flowers placed by Scouts, but a wreath, a cross, and a bouquet were placed upon it by a delegation of nurses representing the American Red Cross, the Jane A. Delano Post of New York, and the alumnae of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

Florida: Lakeland.—DISTRICT 4 held a meeting at the Morrell Memorial Hospital Nurses' Home on May 5, as guests of the Lakeland Nurses. The resignation of Mrs. Joyce Keyser as treasurer was accepted and Mrs. Marjorie Terry was appointed to fill the vacancy. Miss French, the President, spoke on the need of a directory for nurses of District 4, also the need of a central registry for Tampa. A committee was appointed

to make plans for forming such a registry. The Gordon-Keller Alumnae are 100 per cent strong for the Relief Fund. Five of their members were accepted into District membership. Gladys Spalding of Winter Haven told of Red Cross work in that town. A social hour was enjoyed. The June meeting will be held in Orlando.

Georgia: Atlanta.—THE GEORGIA BAPTIST HOSPITAL graduated a class of 23 on May 29, with exercises held at the First Baptist Church. Dr. W. Frank Wells made the address. Dr. Eugene B. Elder presented the pins; Dr. Arch C. Cree, the diplomas; Dr. T. C. Davison administered the Florence Nightingale pledge. Prior to the exercises, the class had been entertained at a lawn party by the 1925 class; a banquet by the Alumnae; and a picnic and swimming party by the hospital officials.

Idaho: THE IDAHO STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its regular spring meeting, May 14, in the Business and Professional Women's Club Rooms at Twin Falls. Following the business meeting there was an address by Dr. Pike, State Senator. Tea was served by Mrs. Youngs. At 5 a. m. an auto trip to Shoshone Falls and Blue Lakes was enjoyed by the visiting members. In the evening a banquet held at the Rogerson Hotel was well attended and much enjoyed. Mrs. D. Connor, President of District 1 acted as toastmistress. The principal speakers were Rev. Mr. Pierson and Miss Worden, the Delano nurse stationed in Idaho. All arrangements for the meeting and the program were made by the First District and it is hoped enough interest will be shown throughout the state to make it possible to form new districts which will eventually mean holding state meetings in the different sections. A delegate was chosen for the Detroit convention.

Illinois: RAVENSWOOD HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 7 at the Chase Park Community House on May 13. The address was given by E. S. Gilmore, Superintendent of Wesley Hospital. The faculty of the School of Nursing gave a luncheon to the class at the Chicago Nurses' Club with Minnie H. Ahrens as guest of honor. THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 11, on June 6, at the First Lutheran Church. **East**

St. Louis.—**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL** held graduating exercises for a class of 7 on May 22 at the Community House. Bishop Althoff presented the diplomas. **Peoria.**—**THE J. C. PROCTOR HOSPITAL** held graduating exercises for a class of 6 on May 21 in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Dr. G. A. Palmer gave the address; Dr. Hugh Cooper presented the diplomas. A reception followed the exercises. **THE METHODIST HOSPITAL** held graduating exercises for a class of 18 on May 12 in the First Methodist Church. Dr. Emerson gave the address. **ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL** held graduating exercises for a class of 13, May 16, in Spaulding Institute. **THE SEVENTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION** sent a delegate to the Detroit convention. Sarah Barnes, secretary of the Seventh District, is taking postgraduate work at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis. Clara Klint, graduate of the Methodist Hospital, is doing missionary nursing in West Africa.

Indiana: Fort Wayne.—**LUTHERAN HOSPITAL** held the eighteenth annual commencement exercises for a class of 18 on May 28 at St. Paul's Auditorium. Addresses were made by Dr. W. O. McBride and Rev. J. C. Baur. Students took part in singing and valedictory. The diplomas were presented by Rev. H. C. Luehr; the pins and the gifts from the Ladies' Aid by Anna M. Holtman. The Alumnae Association entertained the class at a banquet on May 17. **Terre Haute.**—**THE UNION HOSPITAL** held its 23rd commencement exercises for a class of four on May 20 at the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. Paul M. Bogert gave the address; Dr. E. W. Layman presented the diplomas and made a short address. A dance followed at the Elks' Club. During commencement week the graduates were entertained by the class of 1925 at Deming Park; also they were given a banquet at the Elks' Club by the Alumnae Association, at which time each one was presented with a very pretty souvenir.

Iowa: Davenport.—**THE SIXTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION** held its quarterly meeting at the Nurses' Home, Mercy Hospital. A program of music and readings was given by members of the Senior class. Twelve new members were received. A delegate was appointed to the convention in Detroit. A luncheon and social hour followed. **MERCY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE** gave a successful card party and luncheon

at the Nurses' Home on May 23. The proceeds will be used for the Nurses' Relief Fund, to help furnish the Nurses' Home, and for alumnae expenses. **MERCY HOSPITAL** graduated a class of eleven on June 9. Rev. M. Coane preached the baccalaureate sermon. A reception and dance followed the exercises. The graduates were given a banquet by the Alumnae on June 4 at Hotel Blackhawk. The address of welcome was given by Elizabeth Grossman. Katharine Glantz responded for the class. The evening ended with a theater party. **Marshalltown.**—**DISTRICT 4** held a meeting on June 10 at which Frances M. Ott, President of the Private Duty Section of the American Nurses' Association was the speaker. **Muscantine.**—Commencement exercises for the three graduates of the **BENJAMIN HERSHEY MEMORIAL NURSES' SCHOOL** were held at the Hotel Muscatine, May 22. A dinner was given in their honor at the Hospital by the trustees, preceding the exercises. Josephine Creelman, Superintendent of Nurses, University Hospital, Iowa City, gave an inspiring address. **Waterloo.**—**THE SYNODICAL PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL** held graduating exercises for a class of 7 on May 16 at the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The address was given by Rev. Mr. Darling. A reception followed the exercises. A banquet was given the class by the Alumnae Association. The Alumnae Association also entertained all the nurses of the city at a tea at the Y. W. C. A. on May 21.

Kansas: McPherson.—**THE MCPHERSON COUNTY HOSPITAL** graduated a class of five on May 12. The Alumnae gave a banquet for the class on May 10.

Louisiana: Baton Rouge.—**OUR LADY OF THE LAKE SANITARIUM** observed Hospital Day by having a tour through the hospital in the morning, a parade and flag raising at noon, with an oration by Dr. R. McG. Carruth, and the recitation of the Florence Nightingale Pledge by the student nurses. Four hundred military cadets and student nurses participated in the Flag Raising, which was very impressive. Refreshments were served on the Hospital campus. The Hospital was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. Many hundreds visited the institution during the day. The institution was opened November 4, 1923. This, the first National

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Hospital Day, was observed by the community in general.

Maine: Portland.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL held a meeting on May 7 at which it was decided to send \$25 to the Relief Fund. Arrangements were made for the reunion and banquet to be held in June.

Maryland: Baltimore.—The officers of the NURSES' ALUMNAE OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND are: President, Lillian McDaniel; vice-presidents, Elizabeth Marsh, Blanche Martin; secretary, Marie Sander; treasurer, Ellen Israel. The University Directory is now being governed entirely by the Alumnae and its members must be members of the Alumnae Association in good standing. Ruth Aiken, 4020 Belle Avenue, is registrar.

Massachusetts: Boston.—THE ALUMNAE OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL held their reunion on April 26 at the Elizabeth Peabody House. Nurses in training were the guests. The proceeds of the party were used for the Free Bed Fund. **Holyoke.**—Ethel Douherly, Superintendent of the HOLYOKE CITY HOSPITAL, has resigned and will spend the summer abroad studying hospital conditions. She is succeeded by Margaret E. Conrad, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Springfield.—THE SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL graduated a class of 18 on May 12, the exercises being held in the Nurses' Home. A reception followed. Charlotte Powell, Superintendent of Nurses has resigned and will rest at her home in Canada for a time. The new wing of the home, where the graduation was held, is very pretty. The new grand piano was a gift of the Alumnae, the doctors and friends of the school. **Westborough.**—THE WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its third annual meeting on May 14, at the Hospital. The membership has now reached seventy-five, and five additional applications were received at this meeting, one from a member of the first class, who graduated in 1891. The election of officers was as follows: President, Bertha H. Burt; vice-president, Anna L. Taylor; Councilor, Bertha H. Burt; secretary, S. Ellen de Almeida; treasurer, Sarah McDonald. A dance and excellent entertainment followed.

Michigan: Detroit.—THE VISITING NURSE

ASSOCIATION has changed the administrative duties of its chief executives. Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, for fifteen years its Superintendent, will be given advisory duties and will be called Counsellor, while her former assistant, Emilie G. Sargent, becomes responsible for the more active work. THE GRACE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a banquet on June 17, at Hotel Statler in honor of the past Principals of the Training School. The guests of honor were Eugenia Hibbard, Chief of the Bureau of Nurses, Habana, Cuba, and the founder of the Grace Hospital Training School; Lucetta J. Gross, Registrar, Boston, the founder of the Alumnae Association; Mrs. Van der Water Patterson of Huntington, W. Va.; Miss Darling, Director of Nursing, Allegany General Hospital, Pittsburgh; Mable Haggman, Director of Nursing, Hurley Hospital, Flint, Mich., and Lauria Meader, the present Director. The after dinner speaker was Dr. Stephen H. Knight, always associated with the Training School, who reviewed the history of the School. Dr. Mary Stephens acted as toastmistress. **Grand Rapids.**—Anna M. Coleman has been appointed educational director of the Butterworth Hospital Training School, after ten years of faithful and efficient service as Inspector of Training Schools for Michigan. THE MARION LOUISE WITHEY TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNAE held its annual picnic on June 2 with Ida M. Barrett and Mary Welsh, at which plans for a reunion in 1925 were made. **Kalamazoo.**—THE KALAMAZOO STATE HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for five nurses on June 11. The exercises were followed by a reception and dance. **Saginaw.**—The Senior nurses of Saginaw General, St. Mary's and the Woman's Hospitals were honor guests at a dinner given May 28, at the Hotel Bancroft by the ELEVENTH DISTRICT NURSES' ASSOCIATION. About eighty were present. Songs, toasts, and dancing were enjoyed, also an address by Mrs. Myron Vorce of the League of Women Voters, who explained the purposes of that organization and emphasized the work of international coöperation for the prevention of war.

Mississippi: Mrs. Blanche M. Hopper, President of the State Association, has been appointed Superintendent of nurses at the Methodist Hospital, Hattiesburg.

Missouri: Kansas City.—THE GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, (Colored), held graduating exercises for a class of 13 on May 19 at the Paseo Y. M. C. A. Addresses were made by Dr. L. W. Booker and Rev. Arthur E. Rankin. The diplomas were presented by Gus Schmierer; the pins by Mrs. S. J. Smythe. **St. Louis.**—WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY has formally recognized the School of Nursing (Barnes Hospital), which has long been affiliated with it, and has made it one of its regular schools. The members of the faculty of the School of Nursing now become members of the University, and Claribel A. Wheeler, Director of the School of Nursing, becomes Professor of Nursing. A five-year course leading to a B.S. degree in nursing will be started in the Autumn. THE MISSOURI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, under the University of Missouri, which has been conducting a course in Public Health Nursing for the past few years, went out of existence on July 1. The University of Missouri had decided against contributing any further to its support, and Washington University is unable at the present time to take it over, since they are just starting the five-year combined nurses' training and college course. No doubt in another year or so, Washington University will organize a course in Public Health Nursing. Also, it is hoped that some arrangement can be made for the hospital students who have heretofore been given two months' practice work in Public Health Nursing at the Teaching Center, so that they can continue to get some experience in this interesting field. **St. Louis City Hospital Training School for Nurses** had graduation exercises on May 14 for 12 graduates. **St. Louis City Hospital No. 2 Training School for Nurses (Colored)** graduated 5 students on May 22. At the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church on May 22 the MISSOURI BAPTIST SANITARIUM SCHOOL OF NURSING gave its 25th annual graduating exercises for a class of 27. On June 4, **St. Luke's Training School for Nurses** had its commencement exercises on the west lawn of the Hospital. The Valedictory was given by Dr. Fred Aldin Hall, Ltd., Chancellor Emeritus, Washington University. One scholarship was awarded. There were 22 graduates. **THE JEWISH HOSPITAL** held graduating exercises for a class of 13 on May 28 at Temple Israel.

The address was by Sophie Nelson, Director of the Visiting Nurse Association, on Opportunities in the Nursing Field. A scholarship of \$1000 and a prize of \$500 were awarded. Elmira W. Bears, Secretary in charge of School Nursing of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, stopped in St. Louis for a few days and during her stay addressed several groups of nurses, among them the Visiting Nurse Association, and the Public School Nurses.

Nebraska: Lincoln.—ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 12 on May 25 in Knights of Columbus Hall. The address was given by Bishop McCormick. The valedictory was given by a student. The diplomas were presented by Bishop Beckman. **Omaha.**—THE NEBRASKA METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL held its thirtieth annual commencement on May 27 in the First Methodist Church for a class of 19. Addresses were given by Dr. A. F. Jonas and Rev. James E. Wagner. The class was presented by Edith M. Salin. The diplomas were given by Ford E. Hovey.

New Hampshire: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE held its annual meeting at the Historical Building, Concord, June 11. In the morning there was a business meeting followed by an address by F. E. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education; 11-12:30, a Private Duty Nurses' meeting with an address by Miss Newhall. In the afternoon there were addresses by Judge Charles R. Corning and Dr. Fred Clow. **Keene.**—THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ELIOT COMMUNITY HOSPITAL has presented to the Nurses' Home a desk and chair for each student nurse's room, and a set of furniture for the parlor. The association sent two delegates to the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs held in Claremont in May.

New Jersey: Elizabeth.—THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL held its annual meeting at the Nurses' Home on Hospital Day, May 12, and elected: Honorary President, Sister M. Thrasilla; president, Louise Martin; honorary vice-president, Sister M. Finan; vice-president, Ella Reilly; secretary, Dorothy McMahon; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Flack. The meeting was followed by a banquet at the Florence Moore Tea

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Room. Passaic.—THE PASSAIC GENERAL HOSPITAL held graduation exercises for a class of 9 on May 12 at the high school auditorium. The address was given by Florence M. Johnson of the American Red Cross. Dr. A. H. Temple presented the pins and R. J. Scoles the diplomas. The Nightingale Pledge was administered by Dr. George S. Davenport. Dancing followed the exercise. **Plainfield.**

—MUHLBERG HOSPITAL formally opened a new nurses' residence by entertaining at tea on May 18. The main floor is given over to rooms for social and school use. The heart of the house is the great living room with open fireplace, luxurious couches, easy chairs and lamps, and book cases. The equipment for the use of the School of Nursing far excels that in the majority of hospitals of much larger size. The main classroom, with its desk chairs, fine blackboards, etc., makes an audience room of sufficient size to serve for lectures and social affairs. A demonstration room, for instruction in practical nursing, fills a long-felt need. The chemical laboratory and the domestic science laboratory contain the most up-to-date equipment for their various purposes. There is an attractive office for the science instructor, and a study, equipped with desks and reading lamps, for studying under supervision. The second and third floors are mainly devoted to bedrooms, but there are also sitting rooms and sleeping porches. The Hospital graduated a class of eleven on May 29, with exercises held at the Hartridge Auditorium. Dancing followed the exercises. **Trenton.**—

THE WILLIAM MCKINLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises in the State Street Methodist Church on June 3 for a class of 7. The address was given by Rev. Samuel Steinmetz, D.D. The diplomas were presented by Samuel Haverstick; the pins by Dr. John H. McCullough. A reception followed.

New Mexico: THE NEW MEXICO STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting in the Capitol Building, Santa Fe, May 27. The meeting was called to order at 9 a. m. by the president. Rev. Edgar Casey gave the invocation, Mayor Nathan Jaffa gave the address of welcome. Buelah Coad, Child Welfare nurse, very ably responded. Emily Rogers, Chief Nurse, Veterans' Bureau, State of New Mexico, read a paper on Public Health

Nursing under the supervision of the Veterans' Bureau. At 12 o'clock the nurses motored to Los Cerros; luncheon was served, nurses of District 1 being hostesses. At 2:30 p. m. a very interesting talk on Coöperation or Good Fellowship was given by Olive A. Chapman, Director Nursing Service, American Red Cross. Dr. R. O. Brown, Medical Director, St. Vincent's Sanatorium, read a paper on the Feeding of the Normal Child; this was illustrated by charts. Marie T. Phelan read a paper on The Nurse in the Maternity and Infant Program of the U. S. Children's Bureau, which was most instructive. The rest of the afternoon was given over to business. Officers elected for the year were: President, Teresa McMenamin, Albuquerque; vice-presidents, Sister M. Austin, Santa Fe, and Thelma Tipton, Dawson; secretary, Minnie Kreuger, 306 S. Edith Street, Albuquerque; treasurer, Sister Francis de Chantal, St. Joseph Sanatorium, Albuquerque; directors, Ella J. Bartlett, Emma S. Maylor, Belva Staples was hostess at dinner at Sunmount Sanatorium. At 8 p. m. a reception and dance at St. Vincent's Sanatorium was greatly enjoyed by the doctors and nurses. There were sixty nurses in attendance and Sisters from the different hospitals of the state. A delegate was appointed to the convention in Detroit. On May 25, about 40 nurses motored to Rito de los Frijoles, 42 miles from Santa Fe, where there are cliff dwellings. At a small hotel situated a short distance from the caves, dinner was served. Aside from the many lessons the nurses brought home with them, the meetings were enjoyed by all. The members were fortunate in having Miss Chapman, Miss Phelan and Miss Harris with them.

New York: THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH conducted its annual conference for health officers and public health nurses at Saratoga Springs, June 24-26. The addresses at the opening of the conference were by the Commissioner of Health, Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Hugh S. Cumming, M.D., and Simon Flexner, M.D. **Albany.**—AN INSTITUTE under the auspices of the Hudson Valley League for Nursing Education and the Nursing Department of the State Education Department was held in Albany, May 5-9. It was very well attended, there being 129

registered, 68 of whom registered for the full course. Among those present were 38 superintendents, 32 instructors, and 20 supervisors. A number of pupil nurses attended, also, and considerable enthusiasm was displayed. A fee of \$10 for the entire course, or of \$2 per day, was charged, which entitled two or three from the same hospital to attend. This was for the purpose of defraying expenses which consisted of stationery, programs, traveling and hotel expenses, and fees for those who participate by teaching a class or giving a paper. The total receipts were \$531, expenses \$351.01, leaving a balance of \$179.99, which has been deposited in the bank as a nucleus for another institute. Special emphasis was laid on the Teaching of Practical Nursing. Classes were taught in Anatomy and in Bacteriology, followed by classes in Principles of Nursing demonstrating the correlation of these subjects. Papers on Principles of Teaching were given as well as several papers on other vital topics. Round tables were held and the discussions were most interesting and helpful. A question box added much, and at the close of the last session suggestions for another institute were dropped into the box. Most of these proved to be of importance and are on file for future use. It is felt that the Institute was successful in every way and the committee wishes to thank all who took part and contributed to its success. **Brooklyn.**—Members of the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL feel the loss by death of Mrs. Thomas R. French who was President of the Board of Managers of the Hospital and an honorary member of their association. Mrs. French was also prominent in Red Cross work. THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 47 on May 16 with exercises held at the Academy of Music. Diplomas were presented by Harold I. Pratt and the school pins by Anna Bentley, following the taking of the Nightingale Pledge by the members of the class. The address was made by Rev. Howard Dean French. CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING held commencement exercises on May 22 for a class of 6. The address was made by Mary M. Roberts. The Hippocratic Oath was administered by Dr. William H. Aten; the diplomas were presented by Hon. Bird S. Coler. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL

HOSPITAL graduated a class of 37 on May 5, exercises being held in the Summerfield M. E. Church. **Buffalo.**—Graduating exercises for a class of 24 from the SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL were held on May 27 in the Hospital. Addresses were made by Rev. P. X. Sindele, Rev. John P. Boland, and Dr. J. Herbert Donnelly. On June 3, the Alumnae Association gave a banquet for the graduates. MILLARD FILLMORE HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for a class of 12 on May 15 at Westminster Parish House. Ernest C. Hartwell, Superintendent of Education, was the speaker. Clark D. Ingham presented the diplomas; Dr. F. M. Rich, the pins. **Clifton Springs.**—Commencement exercises were held for the 22 graduates of the CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM SCHOOL OF NURSING on June 11, in the chapel. The address was given by Professor Arthur W. Browne of Cornell. The pledge of fidelity was administered to the class by Dr. Hubert Schoonmaker; the diplomas and school pins were presented by Hon. Arthur E. Sutherland. **Glens Falls.**—GLENS FALLS HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 12 at Parish Hall, on June 29. The address, Personality of Schools of Nursing, was by Mary M. Roberts, editor of the *American Journal of Nursing*. The diplomas were presented by Maurice Hoopes; the pins by Conrad J. Hoffman, M.D. An informal dance and reception followed the exercises. **New York City.**—AN EXTENSION INSTITUTE IN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOR NURSES will be given under the auspices of the School of Social Service of Fordham University, on the 28th floor of the Woolworth Building, beginning September 30 at 8:15 p. m. and continuing each Tuesday evening for thirty periods. Information as to qualifications and fees may be obtained from Fordham University School of Social Service, Room 2866, Woolworth Building, New York. MANHATTAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY announces an advanced practical course in obstetrical nursing. The first class will form September first. As it is the intention of the director of the course to give a large amount of practical experience to each nurse, the enrollment will be limited to those who are preparing for the mission field, for rural nursing, or for special prenatal and maternity nursing. This course is a definite outgrowth

7 on May 5, Merfield M. E. exercises for OF CHARITY in the Hos- Rev. P. X. and Dr. J. the Alumnae graduates. commencement on May 15 Ernest C. Harton, was the presented the ns. Clifton es were held ON SPRINGS on June 11, s given by ornell. The red to the ; the diplo- ed by Hon. lls.—GLENS exercises for ne 29. The of Nursing, or of the e diplomas s; the pins n informal e exercises. INSTITUTE ES will be School of ty, on the lding, be- and con- or thirty ations and ham Uni- dom 2866, MANHAT- SPENSARY course in will form on of the e amount urse, the who are or rural maternity utgrowth

of the interest aroused in maternity nursing by the Shepard-Towner Act. BELLEVUE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 126 on April 24 with exercises held in the auditorium of the Nurses' Residence. The address was given by Dr. Alexander Lambert. An unusual feature was the presentation of a pin to Marguerite Van Ostrand "for conspicuous service." By presence of mind and quick action she had saved the life of a delirious patient. A reception and dance followed. The alumnae entertained the class at dinner on April 28. The Association held its annual meeting on May 15 and elected: President, Sara Shaw; vice-presidents, Julia Joyce, Frances Thelan; recording secretary, Lucile Kehr; corresponding secretary, Helen H. Gainey; treasurer, Emma G. Paulding. *Inter Nos* is the interesting little paper put out by the students of the METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING. The Alumnae Bulletin, *The Lighthouse*, is now five years old. THE FIFTH AVENUE HOSPITAL held commencement exercises at the Seventh Regiment Armory on May 21 for a class of 17,—seven belonging to 1923, and ten to 1924. At the commencement of the COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, (noted in the June *Journal*) State Senator William Lathrop Love, M.D., was the speaker. A reception and dance followed the exercises. At the St. LUKE'S graduation (noted in the June *Journal*) the address was given by Rev. M. Bowie. Stephen Baker, President of the Board of Managers, gave the diplomas and certificates, after which, in his talk to the class, he announced that Mrs. Bath, who has been connected with St. Luke's Hospital Training School for 27 years had tendered her resignation and that very reluctantly the Board had accepted it. Mr. Baker also announced that Miss F. E. Carling, Mrs. Bath's able assistant for a number of years, had been appointed Directress of Nurses and Elsie Burkes, class of 1910, the first assistant. After the exercises, a reception was held. Commencement exercises of the METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING, were held at the Nurses' Home on May 27. Honorable Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, presented the diplomas to twenty-nine students. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper administered the Hippocratic Oath; and addresses were made by Dr. Gove S. Harrington,

Dr. John H. Finley and George Gordon Battle. Five prizes and certificates of honor for general excellence during the entire course were awarded to members of the graduating class, and a prize for general excellence in practical work was awarded a member of the Intermediate class. The Student Nurses' Orchestra and Glee Club of which the School is very proud, took part in the exercises. Miss M. A. Gibney, for many years chief executive of the Out Patient Department at Post Graduate Hospital, has resigned. Miss Gibney will go abroad for a needed rest. Edith Ridley has become Directress of Nurses at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled to succeed Josephine Hughes, resigned. **Portchester.**—M. Ellen McIntyre, for the past eleven years associated with The United Hospital, has resigned her position. **Rochester.**—THE GENESEE VALLEY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the Club House on May 27 and elected officers: President, Mary F. Laird; vice-presidents, Hazel L. Jennings, Helen J. Hull; secretary, Lillian A. Reed; treasurer, Gladys E. Mann. Graduating exercises for the ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL (47 graduates), the HIGHLAND HOSPITAL (20 graduates), and the ROCHESTER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (20 graduates), were held at Convention Hall on June 4. The address was given by Dr. George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation. The diplomas were presented to each class by the president of its training school board. Much regret is felt at the resignation of Susie A. Watson, educational director for the three schools, and of her assistant, Miss Paulding. Miss Watson becomes educational director at the University School of Nursing, Ann Arbor, while Miss Paulding goes to Connecticut as State Organizer of Clinics for the Bureau of Child Hygiene. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL held graduating exercises in May for a class of 15. Addresses were made by Dr. Leo F. Simpson and Dr. Benedict J. Duffy. Bishop Hickey presented the diplomas. THE PARK AVENUE CLINICAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 12 with exercises held at the Rochester Club. Rev. Clinton Wunder made the address and presented the diplomas. Miss Gallery, Superintendent of Nurses, presented the pins. A reception and dance followed the exercises. ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL held commencement

exercises on June 12, at the Hospital, for a class of 4. The address was given by Rev. Sherman L. Devine. Dr. Eugene H. Howard presented the diplomas. A reception and dancing followed the exercises. **Schenectady.**—Commencement week at ELLIS HOSPITAL began on May 31, with a three-act play given by the members of the Student Nurses' Blue Triangle Club. June 2 was class day, when the class picnic was held at Indian Ladder in the Heldenberg Mountains. On Tuesday, Commencement exercises were held in the First Presbyterian Church, twenty-one graduates receiving their diplomas. Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern of Chicago, and Bishop Reilly gave addresses. Nine prizes were given, one new one for the student having the best ethical record. John R. Magarvey presented each member of the class with a copy of Scott's Cyclopedia of Nursing. On June 4, a reception and dance were given the class by the Board of Managers. On June 5, Mrs. James W. Yelverton, President of the Board of Managers of the School of Nursing, gave a delightful Tea Dance in the Assembly Hall on the hospital grounds. In the evening a theater party was given by the class of 1925. On June 6, the Ellis Hospital Alumnae entertained the class at a banquet at the Mohawk Hotel. **Utica.**—THE UTICA HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 10 at the New Century Club, June 6. A reception followed the exercises. THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF NURSING OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY has finished its first year of work and has proven so satisfactory that the Committee has decided to continue the School the coming year under the same conditions. In the first semester 30 students completed 180 hours of instruction, in the second group there were but 19 students and 215 hours of class work were covered. Chemistry was added to the curriculum for the second term as having it taught by five different instructors at different times had not been found satisfactory. The salary of the Educational Director is shared equally by the five hospitals; this is on the whole the only joint expense, as each school attends to its own transportation. For the coming year a small leaflet, with illustrations, has been printed outlining the work of the School. This will

be enclosed in the prospectus of the different schools forming The Central School.

North Carolina: THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its 22nd annual convention in Winston-Salem, May 27 to 29, guests of District No. 2, with an attendance of 150 nurses. The meeting was a very profitable one. The reports of the nine districts showed that the nurses all over the state are active and progressive. The number of district members is 488. The first day of the meeting was given over to important business, the President's address and the session held by the Private Duty Nurses. There were interesting and instructive papers, followed by discussions. The following subjects were presented: What Twelve Hour Duty Has Meant to Nurses, May Houston; The Pioneer Nurse of North Carolina, Mrs. Lucy Russell; Caring for the Aged, Mary Sheets; The Private Duty Nurse from the Superintendent's Point of View, Anne Ferguson; Artificial Pneumothorax, Ellen Watson. The League of Nursing Education presented some of the important problems that hospitals must solve: Recreation for Student Nurses, Arrangement of Day-Time Classes, Record Librarian, X-ray and Laboratory, Anesthetics and the Instructor for Nurses. Special attention was given to the Student Nurses. Good papers were written by them and they came to the convention in a body on Wednesday night when Dr. O. L. Miller of Gastonia showed lantern slides on Orthopedic work, discussing his cases. The N. O. P. H. N. had a one-day session with Jane Van de Vrede, Director of Nursing Service, Southern Division, American Red Cross, as speaker. She talked on the many problems of the Public Health nurse and gave interesting discussions on the American Red Cross Work. One of the most instructive lectures of this session was The Value of Special Training for Public Health Nurses, by Abbie Roberts, Director, Department of Nursing Education, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. Throughout the Convention days the sessions were interspersed with automobile rides, teas and luncheons. The Convention will go to Asheville next year as guest of District No. 1. Blanche Stafford was reelected President, Edna L. Heinzerling, secretary.

North Dakota: Grafton.—THE GRAFTON DEACONESS HOSPITAL held its first graduating exercises on June 6, for a class of 4. Edith B. Pierson of the Fargo Health Clinic gave the principal address.

Ohio: Amherst.—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 9 on May 22,—the nineteenth class to graduate from the training school. The address was given by Rev. I. Rafferty, O.F.M. Diplomas were presented by Rev. Florian Billy; and the pins by Amy Linsenmeyer. One of the students gave a farewell address. Former graduates attended in full uniform. A banquet was given by the alumnae to the graduates and staff at the High School. **Cincinnati.**—Laura R. Logan, Principal of the School of Nursing of the University of Cincinnati, has resigned and will become, in November next, Superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago. THE JEWISH HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 10 on May 22, at the auditorium of the hospital. A reception followed. The annual meeting of the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES was held in June. The graduating class was presented to the members and an interesting program and a social hour were enjoyed. Officers elected are: President, Pauline F. Abrams; vice-president, Mrs. Corrine Uhlfelder; secretary, Mrs. Susan Jacobs; treasurer, Emma Ruth Ardell. The Training School has received a gift of \$25,000 from Morris Westheimer to be used for loans, scholarships, recreational and educational advantages. DISTRICT 8 at its annual meeting in May elected as officers: President, Marguerite Fagen; vice-presidents, Winifred Culbertson, Winifred Wolf; secretary, Edith Northup; treasurer, Leatha McGough. THE PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION OF DISTRICT 8 closed the year's work with a week-end party at Kroger Hills. Monthly meetings of great interest have been held. Officers elected at the annual meeting are: President, Mary Fischer; vice-president, Pauline F. Abrams; secretary, Margaret Kaufman. THE CHRIST HOSPITAL held its graduating exercises at the Walnut Hills Methodist Church on the 15th of May. A class of 36 was graduated. The address was given by Rev. Charles E. Schenk, President of the Cincinnati Missionary Training School. A reception fol-

lowed. THE CHRIST HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting and election of officers on May 16: President, Mable Hanabery; vice-president, Lela Miller; secretary, May Schrimper; assistant secretary, Hulda Schifferly; treasurer, Clara Waln, and assistant treasurer, Pauline Bowman. The Alumnae Association voted to endow a room at Christ Hospital for the graduates of the school. A \$5,000 nucleus was pledged at the annual meeting. **Columbus.**—DISTRICT 12 was entertained with a social gathering at the Jane W. Case Hospital Nurses' Home, Delaware, on June 4. The Alumnae Association of this hospital had previously made application for membership in the District, and on this occasion six new members were enrolled. Helen Felkner, president, in behalf of the Alumnae Association, invited the District to hold one of its regular meetings of the coming year in Delaware. This was the first time in the history of the organization that a meeting had been held outside of Columbus; and the nurses attending all heartily approved of the innovation. **Lorain.**—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL held commencement exercises on May 22 for a class of 9. The Alumnae entertained the graduates at dinner that evening. The Intermediate and Junior classes gave an entertainment and luncheon for the class on May 19.

Pennsylvania: Allentown.—THE SCHOOL OF NURSING OF THE ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL held its graduating exercises on May 14, in the auditorium. In the processional the eleven graduates were followed by the members of the classes that have graduated since the establishment of the school. The address was given by Prof. Johnstone, Director of Training School, Vineland, N. J. The diplomas were presented by Dr. H. I. Hoffman, Chairman of the training school. The Nurses' Chorus rendered several selections, this being their first public appearance. Following the exercises, a banquet was held in the assembly hall. It was a real reunion of the graduates and one that will not be forgotten. At the Alumnae meeting the officers of the previous year were elected and it was decided that the Association endeavor to join the Graduate Nurses' Association. At the meeting of the NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, held at the Nurses' College on May 5, a committee was appointed

(Anna Frankenfield, chairman) to meet with the hospital directors for the purpose of having a room set aside for the use of nurses on special duty. Commencement activities began on May 26 with class day exercises. On the 27th the class was given a tea and dinner by the Directress of Nurses. On the 28th, commencement exercises were held for a class of 15 with addresses by Dr. Ellen Potter and Dr. J. MacFarland. A concert was given in the High School auditorium by the Nurses' Chorus. The class president was chosen as a delegate to the convention in Detroit. **Philadelphia.**—Mabel Huntley has resigned as Director of the School for Teaching Preliminary Courses in Nursing Education. The May meeting of the SAMARITAN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was well attended by members and also the Senior nurses. Dr. J. O. Arnold gave an interesting illustrated lecture upon Some Facts and Fallacies of the Prenatal Life. It was unanimously decided to hold a banquet every year, the first to be given at the Arcadia Cafe, June 23, all graduates of the Training School to be invited. As the Hospital gives a Scholarship at Columbia to the nurse having the highest average, the Association decided to give a prize of \$50 to the nurse having the second highest average. There are seventeen in the 1924 class, graduating exercises were held in the Metropolitan Opera House, June 13. The new building is growing very rapidly; when completed will accommodate one hundred private patients, some wards, offices, operating rooms, a suite of rooms for the accommodation of patient's family or friends. At the June meeting, the graduating class was present as the guests of the Association, a social hour followed the meeting. The Alumnae File is being revised and it is hoped that all members will promptly forward correct addresses or changes of positions to the Secretary. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of the School of Nursing of the Hospitals of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania held its annual meeting on May 5 at the Sylvania Hotel and also entertained the graduating class. On May 7, the class was given a dinner and theater party by the Senior class. Commencement exercises were held the evening of May 9 in the clinical amphitheatre of the Medico Chirurg-

ical Hospital for a class of 13. On the following evening there was a reception and dance at the Acorn Club. The June meeting was held on the Wilmington boat as guests of Mrs. C. P. White and Mrs. C. Ten Wiegis and was greatly enjoyed. The next meeting will be held at the Phoenixville Hospital on September 3. THE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN held its commencement in West Hope Presbyterian Church on May 22. Addresses were given by Miss Fog and Dr. Peck. Mrs. F. E. Stevens presented the diplomas and pins to the nine members of the class. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 2 in the home of Mrs. James Harris, Colingdale. It was a happy occasion long to be remembered, as a bag of money was handed to Mrs. Harris, making the last payment on the endowed bed for nurses. As more had been collected than was needed, the sum of \$100 was given for the first brick in the new hospital building which is as yet but a dream. **Phillipsburg.**—PHILLIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL graduated 6 nurses on May 12, National Hospital Day. Dr. Ellen C. Potter, secretary of Public Welfare in Pennsylvania, delivered a splendid address. **Pittsburgh.**—THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of the SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL entertained the graduating class with a dinner given at the Hotel Schenley on the evening of May 8. Following was an address by Mrs. J. E. Roth. MERCY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a surprise party in the roof garden of the hospital on June 11 in honor of Sister M. Etheldreda. Members of the Senior class and third-year nurses were present. PASSAVANT HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for a class of 9 on May 29, at the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine. **Reading.**—Commencement at the READING HOSPITAL was held May 15 when 13 nurses were graduated. The address was given by Dr. Charles Burr. The \$150 scholarship and the "Willingness to serve" memorial were awarded, the latter in memory of Marie Hidell who lost her life in service. **Wilkes-Barre.**—THE WILKES-BARRE CITY HOSPITAL held its 35th commencement for a class of 18 on May 24 at the High School auditorium. A reception followed. **Williamsport.**—THE ALUMNAE of the WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL entertained the 12

graduates of 1924 with a dinner and dance at The Lycoming. Interesting talks were given by J. Fred McMurray and by Barbara DeRemer who is on furlough from missionary work in India. Miss DeRemer expects to take a medical course before returning. Original songs composed for the occasion were sung during the banquet. The Alumnae Association held a meeting preceding the banquet and elected: President, Mrs. George L. Fisk; vice-presidents, Lulu Hipple, Mrs. W. A. Myers; secretary, Mrs. H. M. Parker; assistant secretary, Wilhelmina Myers; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Peard. The May dance brought \$304 for the Endowment Fund.

Rhode Island: Providence.—BUTLER HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 11 on May 27, in Ray Hall. The address was given by Anne How, Superintendent of Nurses, Children's Hospital, New York. A reception followed the exercises. In the afternoon, the Alumnae Association gave a lawn supper. The graduating exercises of the HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL for a class of 8 were held in the auditorium of the Plantations Club on May 26. The address was given by Dr. Mabel E. Elliott of the American Women's Hospital Association of the Near East. Bishop James deWolf Perry, Jr., gave the call to service. The pins were presented by Dr. Henry A. Whitmarsh; the diplomas by George W. Gardiner. A reception and dance followed. RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 21 for a class of 48. The address was given by Isabel M. Stewart of Teachers College, New York. The diplomas were presented by Prof. Albert D. Mead, assisted by Dr. John M. Peters. A reception followed the exercises.

South Dakota: Hot Springs.—A clinic for children under the age of six was held at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, May 14 and 15, when children from three states were examined.

Tennessee: Chattanooga.—BARONESS ERLANGER HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 with exercises held at the Wyatt auditorium of the high school. Addresses were made by Hon. Richard Hardy and Rev. Francis T. Sullivan. The diplomas were presented by C. M. Preston. A dance at the hospital followed the exercises. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of the Hospital held its last meeting before

the summer at the home of Mrs. Paul Wanns. The \$100 sick nurses' relief fund was completed and means of increasing the fund were discussed. Miss Bumgarner thanked the members for their support of the *Journal* and appealed for a 100 per cent record for the association in subscribers and readers. The 1924 graduates were guests. The district nurses were the guests of Nathalie Plews, when Dr. Stewart Lawwill spoke and a special song for Tennessee nurses written by Nell Grayson Taylor was sung.

Texas: Houston.—DISTRICT 9 held its annual banquet on May 14 at the Y. W. C. A. The honor guests of the evening were the graduating classes from the local training schools, there being 16 from the Baptist sanitarium, 15 from St. Joseph's Infirmary and three from the Municipal Hospital. A welcome was given by Miss Burlingame, President of the Association. Speeches were made by Mrs. J. H. Knowles and Retta Johnson. Nelle Burlingame addressed the May meeting of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. She also presented an outline of the work of a District Association and of a Central Registry.

Utah: Salt Lake City.—HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL conferred diplomas on 20 members of the class of 1924 on May 27 at Holy Cross Assembly Hall, Bishop Glass presiding.

Vermont: THE VERMONT STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting May 20, at the New Sherwood Hotel, in Burlington. At the morning session the reports of the officers and various committees were given, also reports from the Alumnae Associations throughout the state. The afternoon session opened with a short talk by Miss Kuhn on District Nursing. Miss Ehrenfeld of the American Nurses' Association addressed the nurses on State Registration, giving the history of the movement. The proposed bill for a new nursing law was then presented and discussed, Miss Ehrenfeld conducting the discussion. After much discussion the bill was laid on the table, to be again presented at the October meeting. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Mabel Ware, Superintendent of Nurses, Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington; vice-president, Erna Kuhn, Director of State

Red Cross work; secretary, Mrs. Rose Lawler, Springfield; treasurer, Mrs. D. A. Barker, Rutland; directors, Mrs. Daisy Giddings, Poultney, and Mrs. Merton Lazelle, Brattleboro. During the evening session, Dr. Taylor gave a lecture on Insulin and Dr. Bosworth lectured on Blood Transfusion. The evening session closed with musical numbers and solo dances, the entertainment being furnished by the nurses of Mary Fletcher Hospital.

Virginia: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA as one means of raising money for the Foundation Fund for a chair of nursing at the University of Virginia, gave a pageant called Signal Fires, at Granby Theater in Norfolk, May 12 and 13. More than 200 persons took part in the pageant which in part represents the history of nursing and in part commemorates the services of Sadie Heath Cabaniss, who did pioneer work in the state. It is a most beautiful and impressive pageant and it was a great success, \$1,150 being cleared. **Roanoke.**—LEWIS-GALE HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 8 at the Hotel Roanoke on May 9. The address was given by Rev. O. F. Blackwelder; the oath was administered and the diplomas presented by Dr. W. R. Whitman. The pins were presented by Dr. W. B. Porter. Dr. J. T. McKinney gave a talk on Hospital Day. A social hour followed the program.

Washington: Seattle.—STUDENT NURSES OF SEATTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL raised funds to send one of their number to attend the institute at the University, July 7-11.

West Virginia: Wheeling.—OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL held its 27th commencement exercises for a class of 9, in May, at Scottish Rite Cathedral. The address was given by Bishop Strider. The Principal of the School, Jessie A. Clarke, gave her report of the school, emphasizing its good points and its needs. A gift was presented to Miss Clarke by the graduates and students in appreciation of her services. The diplomas were presented by W. P. Wilson.

Wisconsin: Ashland.—THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT held its annual meeting on May 24 and elected as officers: President, Emelia Peterson; vice-presidents, Agnes Boehm and Ger-

trude Stein; secretary, Nellie Hangard; treasurer, Mary MacDonald. **St. Joseph's ALUMNAE** served a luncheon at noon and in the evening a banquet was given at the Hotel Menard. Graduating exercises were held at the St. Joseph's HOSPITAL, May 27, when a class of six were given their diplomas. At 4 o'clock of that day, the graduates and the Alumnae were entertained by the Sisters of the Hospital at a banquet; on May 29 the Alumnae of the school held their annual meeting and in the evening entertained the new graduates at a banquet. **THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF ASHLAND** graduated a class of 9, June 2. Exercises at the Presbyterian Church were followed by a reception. The graduates, alumnae, several doctors and visiting nurses enjoyed a banquet given by the Intermediate class at the hospital, June 3. The graduates of the General Hospital entertained the graduating class of St. Joseph's at a picnic supper in the country, May 31. **Milwaukee.**—THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF NURSING held its graduating exercises the evening of June 3, at the Athenaeum. Doctor William Ganfield, president of Carroll College, gave the address of the evening. The Columbia Hospital Alumnae gave a theater party and banquet for the graduating class the following night. The Commencement dance was given June 6 and the Senior breakfast and the Baccalaureate sermon, June 8. **THE FOURTH AND FIFTH DISTRICT** held its annual meeting at the Medford Hotel, May 13. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. D. Partridge; vice-president, Erna Kowalke; treasurer, Helen O'Neil; secretary, Nina Gross. **Wisconsin Rapids.**—THE EIGHTH DISTRICT held its fourth annual meeting on May 20. After the noon luncheon at the Hotel Witter the business meeting was held. Pearl Dudley was elected to the presidency. The retiring president, Emma Long, reviewed the year's work. The afternoon's program included a talk by Miss Clancy on her work as Wood County nurse, a paper on Laboratory Findings by Miss Hastings of Stevens Point, a talk by Dr. F. X. Pomainville on Methods Now In Use in Prevention of Diseases, Alberta Jones, the school nurse of Marshfield gave a talk and showed the charts she used to gain the interest of her children.

MARRIAGES

J. Christina Alleman (class of 1916, The Christ Hospital, Cincinnati), to Albert J. Wissman, April 21. At home, Cleveland O.

Ida Jane Anstead (Child's Hospital, Albany, N. Y., and New York Hospital, New York), to Albert Arthur Palmateer, May 31.

Mrs. Clara Erhman Barrington (class of 1919, Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls, Mont.), to Reynold Dahl, May 3. At home, Great Falls.

Bertha J. Cornwall (class of 1915, South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Emmil Lewis, April 17. At home, Pittsburgh.

Martha Eichstadt (class of 1914, J. C. Proctor Hospital, Peoria, Ill.), to Henry Snyder, April 16. At home, Streator, Ill.

M. Pauline Fritz (class of 1922, Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, Pa.), to Thomas C. Kohlhas, May 3. At home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ruby Thelma Gamble (class of 1915, De Soto Sanatorium, Jacksonville, Fla.), to Joseph Oscar Summer, April 28. At home, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Nora German (class of 1917, Lutheran Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind.), to Jack Tudor, April 12. At home, Albany, N. Y.

Marion Estelle Gibbons (class of 1921, St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y.), to Robert John Gray, April 19. At home, Yonkers.

Charlotte Scott Giberson (class of 1923, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia), to Ensign Edward Charles Kline, May 17.

Carolyn Ann Green (class of 1923, City Hospital, Little Rock, Ark.), to Coy Baldrige, May 12.

Marion D. Hall (class of 1922, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to Alfred Taylor, in April.

Harriet D. Jayne (class of 1916, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to William Gordon Smith, May 10. At home, Brooklyn.

Hazel Jones (class of 1923, Huntington County Hospital, Huntington, Ind.), to William Weinley, May 2. At home, Huntington.

Mary A. Kay (class of 1905, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.), to Oscar McCormick, April 23.

Agnes H. Kerr (class of 1921, St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Clarence D. Dyer, May 7. At home, Pittsburgh.

Inez McGiboney (class of 1923, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta), to William Dunn, May 20.

Margaret McWethy (class of 1914, The Christ Hospital, Cincinnati), to Richard Klaiher, April 28. At home, West Carrollton, O.

Elizabeth Cole Patton (class of 1915, Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.), to Albert Austin May, May 8. At home, Natick, Mass.

Ida Rue Phillips (class of 1923, Allegheny Heights Hospital, Davis, W. Va.), to Russell E. Brosius, June 6. At home, Edgewood, W. Va.

Martina S. Pladsen (class of 1921, Deaconess Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.), to Joseph Thorvig, May 3. At home, Minneapolis.

Julia Plass (class of 1918, Lutheran Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind.), to Henry D. Schoppman, June 8. At home, New Haven, Ind.

Fannie M. Pratt (class of 1921, St. Luke's Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa), to Leo W. Heyer, May 22.

Katherine Puckett (class of 1917, City Hospital, Louisville, Ky.), to James Shaw, May 6. At home, Pikeville, Ky.

Amy Rice (class of 1921, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to Harold Dwyer, June 3.

Essie Saloshin (class of 1920, Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.), to Newman L. Ackerman, April 21. At home, Miami, Fla.

Pearl Stewart (class of 1923, Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls, Mont.), to Richard Smith, May 15. At home, Great Falls.

DEATHS

Lillian L. Allen, whose death was noted in the June *Journal*, was a graduate of the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, not the Women's College Hospital, as was stated in the notice sent for publication.

Ethel Irene Anderson (class of 1923, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, Pa.), on May 17, at the hospital, following an illness of six weeks of tetanus, resulting from an injury. Miss Anderson was an exceptionally fine young woman. Even in her short career in her chosen profession, she had

gained an enviable reputation with her patients, the physicians and her fellow nurses. Her loss is keenly felt by all with whom she came in contact during her training and since her graduation. Funeral services were held in the Nurses' Home, after which the Alumnae Association and pupil nurses in uniform and the members of the Staff of the Hospital, who also acted as bearers, formed an escort to the train. Burial was at Munsen, Pa.

Gyda Bates (class of 1905, St. Luke's Hospital Training School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa), at St. Luke's Hospital, May 16, of cardiac disease. Miss Bates took a course in public health work at the University of Chicago in 1915. During the war she was engaged in Red Cross work, serving as secretary of the Central Division Nursing Bureau, and had a remarkable record of faithful service. At the close of the war she took postgraduate work at Columbia University. She continued to be identified with the Red Cross until the time of her death. For five years she served as secretary of the Iowa State Association of Registered Nurses; she was one of the organizers of the State Association. She had also served as president of the Alumnae Association of St. Luke's Training School and was an active member of the Business and Professional Women's Club. Burial was near Anamosa, Iowa. Miss Bates had been in failing health all winter, but the end came suddenly. Miss Bates was a refined, gentle, scholarly woman. She embodied in herself and exemplified the highest ideals of her most noble profession. It would be difficult to imagine a sweeter spirit than she possessed.

Priscilla Alden Beem (class of 1919, New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston), recently, at Dallas, Ore., of nephritis, following acute tonsillitis. Miss Beem was instructor of nurses at the Dallas Hospital. Previous to going to The Dallas, Miss Beem had done private duty nursing in Seattle.

Icy D. Byrne (Louisville City Hospital, Louisville, Ky.), on May 14. Miss Byrne's health was broken while overseas and she contracted tuberculosis. She was sent to Dawson Springs, Ky., and later to the National Home in Milwaukee, where she died. She served ten months in France during the World War and on her return was active in private duty nursing until ill health compelled her

to give up her work. Burial was at her home in Louisville.

Cassie Croft (class of 1909, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.), in May, in Toronto, after a long illness.

Mary E. P. Davis (one of the earliest graduates of the Massachusetts General Hospital), on June 9, in Norwood, Mass. Miss Davis did private duty nursing; she held many important posts as Superintendent of Nurses in both general hospitals and those for the insane; she started the Central Directory for Nurses in Washington, D. C. Miss Davis was Business Manager of the *American Journal of Nursing* and for some years served as President of its Board of Directors. Miss Davis was a pioneer in organization work, having helped to form the Superintendents' Society and the American Nurses' Association. She was one of the early Presidents of the Superintendents' Society. Her latest work was as Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts State Association, a position she held, until within two years of her death. She was loved by all who really knew her and she will be missed by nurses in every part of the country. (For further comment, see Editorials.)

Elizabeth Fraser (class of 1923, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.), on April 10, at Sonyea, N. Y.

Christine Heilman (first graduate from the Baptist Hospital, Waco, Texas), in April, of tuberculosis.

Martha L. Karsten (class of 1914, Erie County Hospital Training School, Buffalo, N. Y.), on May 4, at Saranac Lake, after an illness of seven years. Due to ill health Miss Karsten was never able to take an active part in nursing activities, but she was a woman of charming personality and was much beloved by her patients and friends. She made a wonderful fight to regain her health, spending some time at Ray Brook and later at Saranac Lake, where her sister, afflicted with the same disease, took care of her.

Mrs. James W. Bowling (**Nina Mahan**, class of 1920, Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.), on May 14, at Bardo, Ky.

Mrs. Rufus Whitby (**Mabel Matthews**, class of 1898, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), on April 18.

Julia Mumford (class of 1919, Rochester

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General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.), on April
), at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston,
following an operation. Burial was at Wat-
kins, N. Y.

Mary Miner (class of 1879, Bellevue Hos-
pital, New York City), on May 31, after an
illness of two months. Miss Miner was un-
failing in her attachment to her school and
all its interests. Her constant cheerfulness and
courage, her affection for all with whom she
was associated, won for her many friends in
various walks of life. Services were held at
her home in Portchester.

Sarah Ann Outlaw (class of 1888, Phila-
delphia General Hospital), on May 27, in
Philadelphia, after a short illness. Miss Out-
law graduated under Miss Fisher, and served
in the Philadelphia General Hospital for a
number of years. She established the Train-
ing School for Nurses at the Polyclinic Hos-
pital, Philadelphia, and subsequently had
charge of the Lancaster General, Lancaster,
Pa., and the Montgomery Hospital, Mont-
gomery, Ala., a hospital in Birmingham, Ala.,
and one at Malvern, Pa. She had a bright

and vivacious manner, a fine spirit and cour-
age and a high degree of zeal and loyalty
to friend, school and church. Burial was at
Kenosha, Wis.

Frances A. Proach (class of 1917, Christ
Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.), on May 19,
after a long and painful illness most patiently
and courageously borne.

Mary M. Richardson (class of 1895, Buf-
falo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.), on
May 16, at Montreal, Quebec. After grad-
uation Miss Richardson went to Louisville,
Ky., where she had charge of the Norton In-
firmiry for several years. She later returned
to Buffalo and did private duty nursing until
ill health caused her retirement, when she
went to Montreal to be near relatives. A
much loved and highly respected nurse and
woman is lost to the nursing profession.
Burial was at Windsor, Ontario.

Lizzie Schneebele (class of 1892, Orange
Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J.), on June
7, at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.,
where she had gone for treatment for an
infected hand.

BOOK REVIEWS

RULES FOR RECOVERY FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. By Lawrason Brown, M.D. Fourth edition. 217 pages. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.50.

An experienced animal trainer says: "If you are going to teach a dog, you must first of all know more than the dog." This is a good rule for anyone to follow who attempts to instruct or teach. I am thinking especially of the nurse and the educational work she is able to do. Instruction in the preparation for delivery, in infant feeding, in the care of contagion, and in hygiene and sanitation is usually effective because through the very nature of her training she is well grounded in these matters. When we come to instruction for the tuberculosis patient or family, we find that many nurses find themselves lacking in that interest, enthusiasm, and sense of authority which come only through knowledge of a subject. She may give rules for the guidance of the patient, but she is sometimes unable to give reasons, and she realizes that her instruction will not be effective. Because she has not had the opportunity for actual experience in the care and treatment of tuberculosis, she must look about for material from which she can glean information.

It is true that Dr. Lawrason Brown did not write "Rules for Recovery" for nurses. He wrote it for the use of patients and it should be placed in the hands of patients whenever possible, but there are always some patients who must be taught by word of mouth and through demonstrations.

"Rules for Recovery" if studied carefully by the nurse will afford logical and understandable reasons for the various steps involved in the successful treatment of tuberculosis. The nurse often asks herself how she may impress upon the patient the necessity for rest, the importance of controlling cough, the value of air to the lungs and skin of the tuberculous patient, the reason why a proper height-weight relation is essential. Answers to these and other questions will be found in "Rules for Recovery."

No nurse could read the chapter on Rest and not be more diligent in persuading patients to take the required amount of rest. Any nurse who still feels that patients should seek another climate will surely be convinced that the mode of life and the things which tend to raise individual resistance are far more important than climatic conditions.

The chapter on Food sets forth the needs of a tuberculous patient in a sane and practical way. In the paragraph dealing with the addition of fats to the diet, the use of cod liver oil is mentioned. I am sure Dr. Brown meant to suggest that these things should be used under the direction of the physician and not simply as a part of the diet.

Dr. Brown makes a good suggestion in the following sentence: "It is well, if possible, to have a dietary that precludes milk or eggs or depends upon them for only a small or concealed portion of the diet." We find some who still believe that eggs must be used

freely in the diet of the tuberculous patient and I believe we may learn through the newer theories of nutrition to arrange a satisfactory diet by increasing the use of vegetables and by new preparation of staple dishes without depending so much upon eggs.

In the summary will be found suggestions for the daily routine of the patient. With most patients it is absolutely necessary to outline the regime hour by hour in order to have any assurance that instructions will be carried out, and Dr. Brown has furnished a workable plan.

We note that during the rest hour following the noon meal reading may be permitted. It would seem that this is an especially good period for complete relaxation without reading, talking, or disturbance of any kind. From experience with patients in sanatoria and in the district, as well as with private patients, I am sure that this requirement can be made and that the results will justify the effort.

The book should be placed in the hands of as many patients as will be able to read it understandingly, and for the nurse we recommend it as a handbook to be studied. As a result she should find her instructions more effective.

ANNA M. DRAKE, R.N.,
*Bureau of Public Health Nursing, State
Dept. of Health, Des Moines, Iowa.*

DOSAGE AND SOLUTIONS. By C. E. Garney. 111 pages. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.

Pedagogy maintains that an instructor should be so full of his subject that

teaching means but releasing the overflow. This is likewise true of the author and coupled with an efficient handling of subject matter, the School of Nursing prefers an author with a nurse's point of view.

Both of these necessary requisites of a text-book are fulfilled in C. E. Garney's *Dosage and Solutions*. The author's experience, as instructor in the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital Training School for Nurses, has given him an excellent idea of the needs of the student nurse.

The book is compact, numbers only 100 pages, and is of a most convenient size for reference work. One wonders how so much valuable information, such as classifications of drugs, dosage, pharmaceutical preparations, prescriptions, etc., has been crammed into such a tiny volume.

Can you imagine *all* problems in solutions solved with one rule which has but two exceptions? This single rule is here simply and clearly stated and problems are computed to show its application. The method employed is based upon fractions, with stress put on the use of the metric system because eventually this system will displace the apothecaries'. More decimals could be used.

The book is not padded with a superfluous amount of technical knowledge, there is instead opportunity for original explanations and problems by the instructor. In short, it is the simplest, clearest and most concise text on solutions that I have yet seen.

STELLA ACKLEY, R.N., B.Sc.
Milwaukee County Hospital, Wauwatosa, Wis.

A PRIMER FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS. By Russell M. Wilder, M.D., May A. Foley, and Daisy Ellithorpe. Second edition. 119 pages. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.50.

A simple text, such as the Primer which sets forth in very clear manner the underlying principles of diabetic treatment, is welcome to many busy teachers of diabetic patients, whether these instructors be doctors or dietitians. While this text is intended primarily for the use of the patients at the Mayo Clinic, many others have found the book of value. The revision was made particularly to include the recent developments in diabetic treatment, such as the use of diets with higher percentages of fat and diets whose adjustments must be made in conjunction with Insulin.

The contents of the primer briefly include: An explanation of the disease (diabetes), including the physiological processes involved and to what purpose treatment is directed; how Insulin functions in assisting the disabled pancreas and how diet regulation must be enforced to really make satisfactory adjustment. The causes of acidosis are briefly, but very carefully, explained and directions are outlined for making urine tests. An explanation of the metric system, its use in dietary calculation and the weighing of food, forms a very important section. The heat value of foods, and food requirements, together with an explanation of the functions of the various food principles in the body, receive also sufficient emphasis. Hospital procedure in caring for patients, the use of Insulin, and treatment complicated with infections is necessarily stressed. A list of sample menus, carefully worked-out recipes,

and a list of tables of food values conclude the book.

This book, in addition to offering good instruction to the diabetic patient, is valuable in supplementary instruction in the nurse's dietetic course.

ROSE STRAKA,
Chicago, Ill.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES FOR DAILY USE.

By C. Ward Crampton, M.D. 303 pages. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$3.50.

A trained nurse's comment to me after taking a thorough health examination was, "I am very much interested in this examination, for my approach to health has always been through symptoms and disease and this is so different."

She might equally well have made the same comment after reading Dr. Crampton's latest book, *Physical Exercises for Daily Use*, in which he discusses the value of exercise in keeping the individual in maximum physical condition. For instance, which exercise will best wake up the body in the morning by pumping the blood back into the circulation from the abdomen where it has "gone to sleep"? how certain movements of the muscles of the trunk massage and stimulate the internal organs, so improving their functioning, while others develop corsets of living muscle; how the mechanical adjustment of the body can be improved, so leading to less strain, better posture, and health.

These chapters are more than a theoretical analysis; numerous effective illustrations, readable text, and clear descriptions of exercises make the ma-

terial readily available for the trained reader as well as convincing and stimulating.

But just here a word of warning,—that individual is rarely well coördinated, with few postural bad habits and tensions who, without previous training, can execute these exercises correctly the first time. To understand with the mind is a very different thing from performing with the body. The worst of it is, if the exercise is done correctly it feels wrong to the person with bad postural habits, and vice versa when it is done wrong, it feels right. Consequently the individual is generally totally unaware that he is not following directions accurately. Naturally such a one is a very poor critic of another's performance.

Dr. Crampton, himself, says about these exercises that they should be taught thoroughly by a physician or by an assistant who has been adequately trained.

Many of the questions constantly asked about personal hygiene are answered in this book in a striking and pictorial way which stimulates in the reader a renewed ambition for a higher standard of health and vitality both for himself and for his community.

E. K. BERTINE,

Physical Educator, Health Center, New York.

APPLIED BACTERIOLOGY FOR NURSES.

By Charles F. Bolduan, M.D., and Marie Grund, M.D. Fourth edition. 195 pages. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.75.

This is the fourth edition of a well known book. It has been revised somewhat and a comparison of it with the

last edition shows several valuable additions.

A good paragraph on the Period of Incubation has been added, and the material on Rabies has been slightly amplified. The chapter on Exanthemata has been practically entirely rewritten and the material on typhus fever which appeared elsewhere has now been transferred to this chapter and more material added. The discussion on Botulism and also on Disinfection has been enlarged. A new illustration shows the correct and the incorrect way to place clothing into a disinfecting apparatus. There are a number of other minor changes throughout the book.

On the whole the changes have added to the value of the book, but we wish that the suggestions for demonstrations which are given at the end of the earlier chapters might have been enlarged and extended and recommended for individual laboratory work. The book is very readable, gives accurate information and is well illustrated.

STELLA GOOSTRAY, R.N.,

Philadelphia General Hospital.

THE PRINCIPLES OF VITAL STATISTICS.

By I. S. Falk, Ph.D. 258 pages. Illustrated. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.50.

This book is well described by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow in the Foreword. Says Dr. Winslow: "The present book owes its inception to a course of lectures and exercises in vital statistics given in this department for several years to the students in the public health nursing course offered by the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association in coöperation with Yale University. In this course Dr. Falk has been unusually

successful in arousing interest and in securing a clear comprehension of the important principles which the nurse and other public health workers must comprehend if they are to aid in the collection and interpretation of statistical data. Much of the material has appeared in the columns of the *Public Health Nurse*, and the author has been urged to expand it and to publish it in more permanent form in the hope that it may be of value to a wider circle of students both within and without the nursing profession. It is no easy task to present the elements of vital statistics simply and clearly and in readable fashion, but this task, as it seems to me, Dr. Falk has accomplished."

WOMAN'S PHYSICAL FREEDOM. By Clelia Duel Mosher, M.D. 87 pages. The Women's Press, New York. Price, \$1.

This book, giving as it does, the problems of women's health, especially those dealing with menstruation, would be a helpful guide to all women. It is written in a pleasing style, with references to books which would allow one who is interested to study the physiology of the body more fully.

It takes up the question as to whether women are capable of leading the same active lives as men. It is granted that although they are able to reach success, there is a handicap in the periodic disability. Dr. Mosher claims that the one function, menstruation, is the objection to women in industry. She gives the causes of painful menstruation and the means to correct these conditions. The constrictive clothing of women and the inactivity of the muscles of the abdomen and the diaphragm are factors in the

disability of women. The exercises which she explains as correcting the causes of painful conditions are simple and can be used by women of all classes. They include no expense or inconvenience.

She discusses the important part played by clothes, exercise, bathing and proper habits of life on woman's health, and in particular their influence in causing trouble at the menstrual period. The mental attitudes in regard to menstruation as a "sick time" have become so firmly fixed in most women that it is difficult to make them realize that it is a normal thing and not something to be dreaded.

Dr. Mosher gives the fundamental facts of how to be well and the advantages gained by a woman who will make herself physically efficient at all times. By being unhampered physically she can devote her time to worthwhile things and will be a force in society, not a hindrance.

ELIZABETH KECK, A.B.,
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SURGICAL NURSING AND AFTER-TREATMENT. By H. C. Rutherford Darling, M.D. Second edition. Chicago Medical Book Co., Chicago. Price, \$2.50.

This book, based on "the syllabus laid down for the final examination of the Australian Trained Nurses' Association," is graciously dedicated to the Association "which has done so much towards the advancement of nursing in Australia." The material presented is of wide range and well arranged.

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